

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.
NOTICE TO PHILANTHROPISTS AND
OTHERS.

Mr. RUSKIN says:—“Wherever men are noble they have bright colour. Wherever they are base they have dull, dead, lifeless colour. Bright colour is given them in sky, sea, flowers, and living creatures.”

Mr. G. R. SIMS says:—“We want bright colour everywhere in this climate of ours;” and

Mr. ASPINALL says:—“Here are 120 exquisitely-beautiful shades of enamel colours. These colours, among your slums, your cottages, your hospitals, your asylums, your workhouses, your prisons, your and nobler for those who have so few rays of brightness or sunshine in their lives. It is a truly round, the same colours, the same common task.”

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ASPINALL'S ENAMEL WORKS,
LONDON.

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the
G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

THIRD EDITION.
“THE PEOPLE” OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RAILWAY CATASTROPHE IN
AMERICA.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

READING, September 20.—A terrible accident occurred yesterday evening on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Shoemakersville, fifteen miles from here, to a train, known as the Potowmick express, which left here at six o'clock. A collision occurred at this spot before six o'clock in the evening, between a freight and a coal train, several cars of which were thrown across the track. Before the line could be cleared or any warning given to approaching trains, the express rounded the curve and dashed into the obstruction. The engine left the rails and fell over the embankment into the river, followed by the entire train, which consisted of tender, a mail and express, and three passenger coaches, containing 150 people. The cries of the passengers confined beneath the shattered carriages were awful. Some managed to extricate themselves and aroused the whole neighbourhood. Telegrams were despatched to this town, in response to which some surgeons and 300 workmen proceeded to the spot. The work of rescuing the unfortunate people was slow, and the dead and dying were removed with difficulty. Up to midnight thirteen bodies had been recovered. The train was well filled when it left here, and the passengers, among whom were a large number of women, were all in good spirits, returning from the Berkshire county fair.

LATER.—Present estimates place the number of killed at between forty and fifty. The darkness, while adding to the horror of the scene, prevents any exact idea being formed of the full extent of the catastrophe.

A PROSPECTIVE DUEL.

PARIS, September 20.—M. Millevoye, deputy for the Somme, yesterday sent his seconds to M. Ranc, chief editor of the *Paris*, in consequence of the reproduction in that journal of a letter of M. Millevoye's relating to his election.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

NEW YORK, September 18.—A terrible tragedy is reported from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. A man named Hein, a cooper by trade, who was rendered desperate by the desertion of his wife and the belief that his eldest daughter, aged 15, had got into bad company, shot all his daughters, three in number, killing the eldest and the youngest and seriously wounding the other. After murdering his children Hein rushed into the street, where a mob had gathered eager to lynch him. He, however, evaded the people and found the man with whom he believed his wife had eloped, just as he was entering the door of his home. The murderer immediately fired two shots at him, which took effect in the back, and the man fell mortally wounded. Hein then escaped back to the scene of his children's murder, where he blew his own brains out with a revolver.

BERLIN SENSATIONS.

BERLIN, September 19.—Count Kleist, who recently committed a serious assault upon Herr Albers, the keeper of a restaurant, because the latter refused him and a lady accompanying him admittance to the hotel, went yesterday evening to Richter's Hospital at Pankow, in order that the state of his mind may be inquired into. He has taken this course by the express advice of his legal representative. It is stated that Herr Albers, who is in a precarious condition, is to have his right arm and right foot amputated. Yesterday evening a nobleman well-known in German sporting circles, and an intimate friend of Count Kleist, shot himself in an hotel. He had lost a great deal of money in betting on horse races, and found himself involved in serious financial embarrassment.

THE PARIS BULL FIGHTS.

PARIS, September 19.—Some exciting scenes took place yesterday during the bull fight in the arena in Rue Pergolese. A toro was knocked down and gored in the head by a bull. He was carried out of the arena in an unconscious condition. Another man was also thrown down and bruised.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

REVOLT IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

A MASSACRE BY NATIVES.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Despatches which have reached here to-day report an alarming outbreak in the Caroline Islands. The small Spanish garrison were engaged in the erection of a new fort in the vicinity of Palau, when a body of natives crept up unperceived, and, seizing the soldiers' rifles, pelted off with them. The natives then attacked the town and massacred thirty-three of the white inhabitants. The greatest excitement prevailed, further massacres being feared. Reinforcements were urgently asked for, and Spanish war vessels were despatched to the Carolines directly the news reached Manila.

CYCONE IN IOWA.

NEW YORK, September 19.—A cyclone of great violence burst over Iowa State yesterday, doing great damage everywhere. At the town of Manning twelve persons were killed and forty injured. Further news is expected hourly of fresh disasters.

(DALEZEL'S TELEGRAMS.)

INNOCENT MEN EXECUTED.

PARIS, September 19.—The *Goulois* publishes intelligence from Warsaw of a very distressing case of miscarriage of justice. The quartermaster of the Dragoon Regiment stationed at Silesia was found dead in the street, his skull having been cut open with a scimitar. Three young recruits of that regiment were caught near the spot, and as the quartermaster, who enjoyed the reputation of a martinet, had frequently had them punished, they were suspected of murdering him, and were tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death. The prisoners' parents sued heavy bail to procure a postponement looking him up for drunkenness. The sentence was a view to re-opening of

the inquiry, and the father of one of them, M. Popon, a millionaire, of Moscow, undertook to deposit a sum of 100,000 roubles for that purpose. The parent's entreaties were fruitless, and three young recruits were executed a few days ago by the order of the governor-general without even waiting for the reply to the petition for a reprieve. Two days after the execution the wife of a farrier of Silesia informed the military authorities that the real murderer was her husband, who discovered that she had had criminal relations with the quartermaster. A great sensation was created throughout the country when it was found that three young men had been put to death for a crime of which they were entirely innocent.

SUICIDE OF COUNT SCHAUMBERG

LIPPE.

BERLIN, September 20.—Count Schaumberg Lippe shot himself last night at his

rooms, No. 22, Chausseestrasse, on account of

a quarrel with his mistress, a ballerina, named Hanson, at the Friedrich Wilhelm Theatre.

Count Schaumberg Lippe was a well-known man about town, and was a cousin of the

prince who is reported to be about to make a

royal matrimonial alliance. He was an intimate friend of Count Kleist, who is now in

prison for an assault committed the other day upon an hotel porter. Another of his associates

was Baron Schleinitz, son of the governor of

Silesia, who has also just committed suicide.

Count Schaumberg Lippe's mistress was the

daughter of the woman who had charge of

the count's chambers. She was a remarkably

pretty woman, but very extravagant, and she

and the count have recently had frequent

quarrels. The count went to his rooms late

last night, and this morning was found in

bed with a bullet through his head.

SCENE IN THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—Speaker Reed

opened the doors of the House to be locked

yesterday during the roll call, in order to

compel a quorum of members present to

remain. Mr. C. B. Kilgore, one of the repre-

sentatives for Texas, demanded that the door

should be opened. The door-keeper refused to

do so, and Mr. Kilgore kicked the door

open, breaking the lock, and in the struggle, badly

bruising his nose. Mr. W. Crain, of Texas,

and Hamilton D. Colman followed Mr. Kilgore,

and pushed through, despite the doorman's protest.

OPERA BY TELEPHONE.

BERLIN, September 19.—The Royal

Opera House in Berlin and Castle Rohnsdorf

were connected by telephone yesterday, and

last evening the German Emperor, the

Emperor of Austria, the King of Saxony, the

Duke of Connaught, and others of the royal

party heard in Rohnsdorf, by means of the

wires, “Les Huguenots,” performed in Berlin.

The national anthems of Austria and Germany were played both at the commencement

and the close of the opera. At sunrise on Thurs-

day morning, according to a Standard

telegram, Koch came upon the platform of

the elevated railway station overlooking

Emilie's apartments. Emilie appeared, exchanged a few words with her lover, and withdrew. The next instant Koch was seen lying dead, frightfully disfigured by a bullet shot through the head. Almost simultaneously another report located Emilie's death. Both were dressed with extreme care; Emilie wore a heliotrope flower over the heart, which was pierced by a bullet. The only hint of a scandal remained in the girl's letter, lamenting her mother's censure for a reason which is not named, but it is understood to be her betrothal to Koch, who was separated from his wife, but not fully divorced.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN CHURCH.

JERSEY CITY, September 18.—While a priest

was marrying a young couple in a Roman

Catholic church in this city yesterday, the

father of the groom, named Henry Cassell, entered the church and fired a pistol at his

son. He missed his aim and was about to

fire again when young Cassell rushed upon his father and knocked up his arm. The latter was elected from the church, and the marriage proceeded. The reason for Cassell's action was his intense dislike for the bride.

A MOCK MARRIAGE.

KENYON, N.J., September 18.—At a picnic

near this place yesterday a young couple,

the man a stranger, and was selected on account of his clerical appearance

to officiate as a minister, and that

the marriage was entirely legal. The young

couple were broken up by the lamentations of the bride, who was really engaged to be married to a gentleman who was not present at the picnic. A divorce will be applied for.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

EXCITING SCENE.

FRENCH STOWAWAYS.

HENRI FRANCOIS, 16; FRANCOIS POLLET, 15;

JEAN PREJET, 15; FRENCH POLLET, 15; FRENCH

COLIN, 15; JEAN COLIN, 15; FRENCH POLLET, 15;

FRANCOIS POLLET, 15; FRENCH POLLET, 15;

**THE SHADOWS
AROUND US:
ACCREDITED NARRATIVES OF THE
SUPERNATURAL.
COMPILED BY
ARTHUR MORRISON.**

X-WRAITHS OF THE LIVING.

The experience of Mr. Robert Bruce will be remembered as affording an instance of the involuntary translation, or seeming translation, of the inner soul of a human being while the body remained in a state of trance. In the last paper a case was related of such a translation effected by an effort of will on the part of the agent, and in the present will be related three instances of involuntary projection, unaccounted for by trance or any abnormal physical condition. In the next paper a very singular involuntary case will be set forth, the circumstances of which throw more light on the subject than any other case known. It will be noticed that in all these involuntary cases it may be assumed that the moment of the appearance the thoughts or emotions of the agent were directed with especial force toward the seer or percipient. In the cases where such thoughts or emotions are not specially recorded, the accompanying circumstances are such as point to the more than probability of their existence. It may readily be supposed that the Rev. Mr. Clay's thoughts were directed toward his wife, comfortably sitting at home on the wet and stormy Sunday, with a wish to be with her as soon as possible, and in the cases of Mr. Hugh N.—and the boy Silas, it would be reasonable that the affection of both, one for his new-made wife, and the other for his little playmate, may have prompted similar wishes.

Mrs. Clay, a sister of Sir John Gorst, M.P., related that very wet Sunday afternoon she sat alone at home, awaiting the return of her husband from afternoon service in the prison to which he was chaplain. A little sooner than she expected she heard him coming in at back door, under the window of the room in which she sat. She heard him lay up his hat and coat and ascend the stairs, and then saw him enter the room. Standing near the door he observed distinctly that it was a very wet day, and showed no signs of clearing up. She replied that he feared it would not, and then Mr. Clay went upstairs. The sound of his footsteps ceased rather suddenly, and no other sound was heard for some time. Mr. Clay in the meantime not returning, whereupon Mrs. Clay called to him, and receiving no answer, went upstairs. She failed to find her husband, however, and was forced to conclude that he must have gone out again, although how he could have re-descended the stairs so noiselessly and entirely without her knowledge she could not understand. However, she sat down, and in a short time every incident occurred just as it had happened already. Mr. Clay was heard to come in at the back door, hang up his coat and hat, and ascend the stairs. He entered the room and made precisely the same remark about the weather, receiving a very similar reply to that Mrs. Clay had already given. Then he left the room and descended the stairs, this time however soon returning. Mrs. Clay asked why he had gone out again after his return from service, whereupon Mr. Clay, astonished at the question, assured her that he had that moment for the first and only time returned in the afternoon service. This was Mr. Clay in the flesh, but Mr. Mrs. Clay saw on the first occasion it was certainly not so.

Another very singular instance of the appearance of this sort of double on the same day, and unaccompanied by any especial disturbance, the condition of the agents, is related upon most thorough and reliable testimony, although it is necessary to withhold the names of the parties. In a large stone house, which, for America, was an old one, situated upon the banks of the Ohio, in Switzerland county, Indiana, there lived in 1855 Mr. and Mrs. B.—, Mrs. B.—was the daughter of a clergyman of considerable celebrity, the father of a fairly numerous family. On the 1st of September, 1855, Mrs. B.—'s younger sister, Janet, married to Mr. Hugh N.—, and the bride and bridegroom came to the B.—'s house for the honeymoon. The third day after their arrival an invitation was received, in response to which the whole family, visitors and all, went to a neighbour's house, about a mile away, to spend the day. During the afternoon, Hugh N.—, with two sons of the host, set off for a walk in a neighbouring village, with promise of a speedy return. Their return, however, was not speedy, and after waiting some hours for them, the visitors decided to return home and leave him to follow when he got back, more especially as Mrs. B.—'s two small children were betraying very strong signs of the approach of bed-time. The party sat out accordingly in the early evening, just as a beautiful full moon rose, and arrived home without any noticeable incident.

"I shall just run upstairs and take off this walking dress," said young Mrs. N.—, to her sister. "I shall be down again as soon as you have got the children to bed." And she went upstairs accordingly.

Two verandahs ran along the whole front of the house, one on the top floor and one below, the higher one commanding a very fine view of the river. When Mrs. N.— reached her room and looked through the open French window, she saw her husband sitting on a chair on this verandah, smoking a cigarette merrily in the manner of one driving the breeze from the river and the night in sunlight.

The house have come straight home, eight the young wife, and then she said:

"Why, Hugh, how long have you been here? Why didn't you come home with us? What will the world think?"

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"I couldn't have got home, eaten my dinner, and arrived back here in a quarter of an hour. My aunt will tell you I have only just left," he said.

But he was in a decided minority, and in the midst of the discussion, Mrs. Jones, the customer, came in again, and was at once appealed to by both parties.

She had been to the shop before, she said, at a quarter past twelve. She had most certainly distinctly seen Roberts in Rating-row approaching the shop a yard or two in front of her.

Janet almost fell into the room, wringing her hands and weeping, having seen him hang up his hat, she had heard what Mrs. Owen had said about his coming when not wanted, and she had also seen him replace his hat upon his head and go out again, followed by Mrs. Owen's words as to where he was down utterly.

After some little time Mrs. B.— coaxed her into sufficient tranquillity to relate what had happened. Mrs. B.— was not a woman of weak nerves, and did her best to persuade her sister that she must have been mistaken. While they were talking, Mrs. B.— looked towards the door of the room, and there stood a boy. It was a lad who worked about the place as a sort of handy factotum. He was a good lad, fond of playing with the children, and always willing to do anything to amuse them. He came in a step or two in a bashful way, curiously with him, and looked about the room as though in search of something or somebody.

"Frankie is in bed, Silas," said Mrs. B.— "and asleep."

The boy only smiled and turned away. Mrs. B.— could see him, however, from the window, walk back and forward before the front door of the house. Then she recommended her attentions to Janet.

Presently Mr. B.— came in. He asked for Silas.

"He must be close by, I think," said Mrs. B.— "he was in here only a minute ago."

Mr. B.— went out and called Silas, but got no reply. He went all over the premises, high and low, but there was no Silas. Nobody except Mrs. B.— had seen him. He had been out all day. So Mr. B.— gave up the search.

It was about two hours after their first return when a familiar step was heard at the door, and then walked Hugh N.—, this time the actual man. Nothing extraordinary had happened to him, he said. He certainly had only just returned, straight from the W.— a house, after leaving his two friends. Didn't understand what Janet could have seen.

Silas was not seen till breakfast the next day.

"Where have you been since yesterday morning, Silas?" was Mrs. B.—'s immediate question.

Silas had been up at the island, a couple of miles away, for his own home fishing, and he said so.

"But you were here last night?"

"Oh, no, Mr. B.— gave me leave to go fishing all day yesterday, and told me I needn't come back, so I stayed at home last night."

And there was no doubt about it. Mr. B.— had given him the holiday, and Silas, it was afterwards learned, had been in his parent's home when Mrs. B.— saw the figure in the doorway.

Nothing unusual happened either to Mr. N.— or to Silas. Mr. N.— survived his wife many years, and Silas, perhaps it is now—certainly was until lately a thriving tradesman at Chicago.

A third case is that of Mr. Roberts—a comparatively recent case—resting on distinct and unmistakable evidence, and of a very interesting character. The sudden direction of the mind toward the place in which the spirit appeared is here plainly testified to.

There stood at the corner of Castle-street and Rating-row, Beaumaris, a draper's shop, in the occupation of a Mr. Owen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Owen were very sharp disciplinarians, and of rather short temper. Consequently, their assistants were, as a rule, particularly careful to avoid their displeasure, and make punctuality as much a characteristic of their service as possible. Mr. R. P. Roberts, who recently resided at Cheltenham, and perhaps may still reside at Cheadle, Manchester, was, some years ago, an apprentice in this establishment. Among the inflexible rules to which he was bound one was that he must have his dinner at twelve o'clock noon, each day, and be again in the shop exactly as the clock showed half an hour later. Mr. Roberts was unusually anxious to please his employer, and was never guilty of un punctuality.

One morning he left the shop in the ordinary way at twelve, and went straight to his aunt's, usual to dinner, in the middle of the meal he glanced at the clock and started up. It was half-past twelve and he was not nearly through his dinner, although he ought at that moment to be back in the shop. He experienced quite a shock, riding high on a pink shade of red, and with this he will don a three-cornered hat. Another is a corsage and draperies of pink brocade lined with grey over a petticoat of pale green and white. A third is a simple little dress of pale blue material, made as plain as a straw gown ever is, and in all the greater contrast to the last gown, which is of white brocade and satin. Miss Terry has been rehearsing in these "Queen Anne" creations for some weeks every evening, and she is still continually finding the necessity for some alteration in them.

FALL FROM A TIGHT ROPE. Herr Weigel, a tight-rope dancer, while performing at an altitude of 300 metres, in the Victoria Park, Berlin, lost his balance and fell with tremendous force to the ground; missing his descent the net which stretched under the rope. His injuries were terrible, arms and legs being broken, and several of his ribs fractured.

A TOWN IN DARKNESS.

During the past fortnight the town of Rothwell has been in darkness, owing to the dispute between the board and the gas company as to the price to be paid for gas consumed in the street lamps. In consequence of the many complaints and a petition from the inhabitants, the board resolved on Monday night to accept the gas company's terms (3d. per 1,000 feet advance). This resolution has, however, been blocked by a notice to move its resinding at next meeting. The town is therefore without any light in the streets for the next fortnight.

This inconvenience, in addition to the effect that she "should like to know where he was off to now."

Roberts, of course, could only totally deny all this.

"I couldn't have got home, eaten my dinner, and arrived back here in a quarter of an hour. My aunt will tell you I have only just left," he said.

But he was in a decided minority, and in the midst of the discussion, Mrs. Jones, the customer, came in again, and was at once appealed to by both parties.

She had been to the shop before, she said, at a quarter past twelve. She had most certainly distinctly seen Roberts in Rating-row approaching the shop a yard or two in front of her.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Though every care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of replies, the editor cannot accept any responsibility for them. Questions requiring an answer the same week must reach the office by Wednesday morning of latest. Those subsequently received will be answered following week. Rejected questions will be returned unanswered. Letters containing drawings, sketches, or designs, or any other material which may be destroyed, whatever payment is required for contributions, they must be sent marked "Return to Sender." All correspondence relating to "Household," "Miscellaneous," or otherwise, in accordance with their specific character, is to be sent to the editor.

LETAL.—WHEN THE STY IS THERE, YOU MUST BRING IT FORWARD BY HOT FOMENTATIONS AT NIGHT OR POSITIONING, AND WHEN THE YELLOW GATHERING FORMS ON THE SPAX HAVE IT LANDED; AND THE MATTER CLEARED OUT BY WARM SPONGING; IF THIS IS DONE EFFECTIVELY, IT WILL SOON HEAL.

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THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1890.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

THE SNAKE'S PASS.

BY BRAM STOKER, M.A.

CHAPTER X.

IN THE CLIFF FIELDS.

At last I got so miserable about my own love affair that I thought I might do a good turn to Dick; and so I determined to try to buy from Mr. Murdoch his holding on Knockaltecrore, and then to give it to my friend, as I felt that the possession of the place, with power to re-exchange with Joyce, would in no way militate against his interests with Norah.

With this object in view I went out one afternoon to Knockaltecrore, where I knew that Dick had arranged to visit the cutting at Knocknacar. I did not tell any one where I was going, and took good care that Andy went with Dick. I had acquired a dread of that astute gentleman's inferences.

It was well in the afternoon when I got to Knockaltecrore. Murdoch was out at the edge of the bog, making some investigation on his own account with the aid of the magots. He flew into a great rage when he saw me, and roundly accused me of coming to spy upon him. I disclaimed any such meanness, and told him that he should be ashamed of such a suspicion. It was not my cue to quarrel with him, so I restrained myself as well as I could, and quietly told him that I had come on a matter of business.

He was anxious to get me away from the bog, and took me into the house; here I broached my subject to him, for I knew he was too astute a man for my going round the question to be of any use.

At first my offer was a confirmation of his suspicion of me as a spy; and, indeed, he did not Burke this aspect of the question in expressing his opinion.

"Oh, ay!" he sneered. "Isn't it likely I'm goin' to give up me land to ye, so that ye may hand it over to Mr. Sutherland—an' him havin' saycots from me all the time—maybe knownin' where what I want to hid is hid. Didn't I know it's a traitor he is, an' ye a spy."

"Dick Sutherland is no traitor and I am no spy. I wouldn't hear such words from any one else; but, unfortunately, I know already that your ideas regarding us both are so hopelessly wrong that it's no use trying to alter them. I simply came here to make you an offer to buy this piece of land. The place is a pretty one, and I or some friend of mine, may like some day to put up a house here. Of course if you don't want to sell there's an end to the matter; but do try to keep a decent tongue in your head—if you can."

My speech had evidently some effect on him, for he said:

"I didn't mane any offense—an' as for sellin', I'd sell anything in the world if I got me price for it!"

"Well! why not enter on this matter? You're a man of the world, and so am I. I want to buy; I have money, and can afford to give a good price, as it is a fancy with me. What objection have you to sell?"

"Ye know well enough I'll not sell—not yet, at all events. I wouldn't part wid a perch in this land fur all ye cud offer—not till I'm done wid me search. I mane to get what I'm lukin' fur—if it's there!"

"I quite understand! Well! I am prepared to meet you in the matter. I am willing to purchase the land—it to be given over to me at whatever time you may choose to name. Would a year suit you to make your investigation?"

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JACK ALLROUND.

"Having made a suit of fine canvas I am at a loss to know how to make it waterproof, commonly known as oilskin. Can you tell me how to do it?" writes "E. N." A letter from "A Carpenter" asks the same question, and "James T. T." wishes to know "what material to use, and how to waterproof an oil-skin suit." Perhaps the best material is a fine twilled calico, but some prefer fine canvas, and some make their suits of fine plain unbleached calico. Whatever the material be, the first process is to dip the garments in blocks' blood and then let them dry well in a current of air. After this they are to have two or three coats of raw linseed oil, to every pint of which about an ounce of either gold size or lard is added, and well mixed in. With the first coat it is usual to add a piece of common soap in one hand and apply your brush to the soap as often as to the oil, and also rub the calico over with the soap as you go along, which keeps it supple in wear; then hang it to dry in a current of air, the greater the draught the better, but it must be protected from the sun and wind. Let it dry perfectly before you proceed to the next coat, to which you are to give no soap, and if a third coat be necessary, let the previous one be perfectly dry before you apply it. Most of the failures in making oilskins are caused by hurrying the work and not allowing each coat to dry perfectly; this leads to sticking, cracking, and all the other ill to which these garments are subject; therefore be patient. If the job is worth doing at all it is worth doing well.

To "Nitta" and "L. M." who are anxious to make apple jelly, I give the following.—Take any weight of apples, pare them and remove the cores, and cut them up into slices, and to every two pounds of the cut-up fruit allow one pint of water. At night, put the apples and water into a jar, which place in a cool oven, covering it well, and next day, when the apples are quite soft, and the juice thoroughly drawn by the cooking, strain them through a jelly bag. Now, to every pint of juice allow a pound of lump sugar, which should be crushed rather small before it is put into the preserving pan with the juice, boil the sugar and juice together for half an hour, then carefully removing all scum as it rises; just before it is done add a little lemon juice, then put the jelly into pots and tie down securely.

I am very much obliged to the correspondents who send the following information with regard to powders used for hardening and drying the feet on long marches, &c. J. W. H. writes: "I travel, or, Anglicised, strew powder, used for the feet in the German Army, consists of silicate of soda, two parts, salicylic acid, one part, well mixed together, and applied through a pepper-box on the inside of the socks, or the boots, when the socks are 'out of fashion' in the German Army." The second letter comes from "Rojam," who says: "One of the best things for hardening and drying the feet where there is a tendency to perspiration is powdered boracic acid. After bathing and well drying the feet, sprinkle some of the powder between the toes, rubbing some well into the soles and also dusting some into the socks. A few applications will prove very efficacious, and I can speak of its utility from personal experience. It is also a preventative to blisters."

Writing from Western Australia, "G. F. Y." asks for a recipe for a Worcester sauce or a good relish for cold meat or fish, &c. If he can get the ingredients in what he calls "this outlandish part of the globe" where he lives, the following Worcester sauce is as good a relish as he can have. Mince up two cloves of shallot, put the mince into a dry bottle, and pour over it a pint of good white vinegar, add three tablespoomfuls of essence of anchovy, three tablespoomfuls of walnut ketchup, two tablespoomfuls of soy, and as much cayenne as will suit taste—cayenne varies so much in quality that it is impossible to say how much must be used. Cork the bottle, keep it in a cool place, and shake it well twice a day for a fortnight. Then strain the sauce, put it into small bottles, cork closely, and store for use.

I am apprised to "Troublesome," who asks my assistance about his piano. He thus states his case:—"I have taken a small and not a new house, and my parlour is charged with small moths, which have taken possession of the piano, and I am continually noticing a small creeping white insect crawling over the woodwork of the piano. Now will you kindly tell me how to get rid of the insects and what is the cause of them, and if they will injure my piano?" Alas! I fear the marauding insects must have very greatly injured the piano by this time; they are the greatest foes the instrument can have. The small creeping white insects" my correspondent has observed are the larva of the moth, and once they have tasted of the nice soft wrappings of the hammer, &c., within the piano, back they will come in the full developed moth stage to deposit their eggs in the same place just as surely as the salmon returns to the river where he was bred. This makes the moth a horrible pest to any particular piano into which it has once got a footing. Many a superb instrument has been totally wrecked before the fact of their being in possession was discovered, and can only tell you to eradicate them as speedily as you can; brush them away and kill them, both living insects and grubs. You must have the piano at once opened up for this purpose, and let it have a rigorous examination and a cleaning out of all parts of the interior. Nothing else will do. A saturated solution of camphor in spirit will help to drive them off, but it will only help. Pepper and camphor must be liberally sprinkled about the room, and the duster must be kept constantly at work. Powdered naphthaline laid about I have also found to be most effective. Probably the cause of the large number of moths was neglect in not sufficiently airing and dusting the room.

I have to thank another correspondent, who kindly gives us the benefit of his practical experience upon a household matter which often comes to the front. He says, in reference to "S. P. J.'s" query about bottling beer—"I have successfully done it for over twelve years, and have hardly ever failed in producing good beer. I always use screw-stoppered bottles. I have the porter in a four and a half gallon cask, and after it has been in the house two or three days, I take my bottles and draw about half a pint and first rinse each bottle well with the beer, then drain them, take a funnel, put in the funnel a little bit of Demerara sugar about what would cover an orange piece—but the amount depends on the atmosphere, in warm weather a little bit, in cold weather a little more sugar. I pour the beer on to the sugar in the funnel till the bottles are full. I then cork the bottles at once, put them away standing up, and in a fortnight they are fit to drink. My friends pronounce it good."

In reply to "W. P." who asks for "a good easy flowing glossy black ink for writing shop tickets," I do not think I can give anything much better than the simplest recipe I know of. Take 2oz. of gum arabic, pound it as fine as you can, pour over it one pint of good black ink, tie something over the mouth of the jar or bottle, whichever you may use, and put it either into a coolish oven or into a hot water bath until the gum is dissolved and well mixed through the ink. Some persons allow only half a pint of ink to the two ounces of gum, but I think that too thick; it prevents the easy flow and is apt to seize. I have also heard of the following:—

A teaspooonful of lampblack, six drops of gold size, and linseed oil and turpentine in equal quantities to reduce the mixture to the consistency required; but I have never tried this.

There are several cakes that pass under the name of "soda cake;" perhaps the following will suit "Mrs. B." who has tried to make one, but, hitherto, has failed to turn it out to her satisfaction. Put two pounds of flour into a basin, with half a pound of butter and a quarter of a pound of lard; rub them together finely. Then proceed to add the other ingredients in the following order:—A pound of soft sugar, a quarter of a pound of chopped lemon peel, the juice of one lemon, a large tablespoomful of cinnamon, two tablespoomfuls of carbonate of soda. Carefully mix all these well together, and then add a pound and a half of currants, four well beaten eggs, and a pint of milk. I have known the above recipe made up, omitting the eggs, but it is best, I think, to retain them.

With regard to a query I lately had from "H. W. Hastings," who was anxious to turn his horse chestnut to account, I am greatly obliged to "Vincere Aut Mori," who says:—"If the husk be removed from the horse chestnut, and the nut either chopped coarsely or smashed up, they may be used instead of soap, and are an effective substitute for the best labour-saving kinds."

INCREASE OF THE CHOLERA.

4,000 CASES IN SPAIN.

Up to the 15th of September there had been 3,963 cases of cholera in Spain, and 2,020 deaths. In the beginning of September the cholera decreased, but the great heat of the past few days produced an increase in the cities of Toledo and Valencia, and the epidemic has reappeared in villages of the provinces of Albacete, Alicante, Castellon, Tarragona, and Toledo, where it had subsided. The city of Valencia has had a high rate of mortality—seventeen fresh cases and eleven deathsharings occurred in twenty-four hours. The disease is spreading to the upper classes. The statistics show that in the majority of cases women and children have been attacked. The Madrid press states that since the 23rd of August small-pox attacked 630 persons and caused eighty-nine deaths in Madrid. The appearance of cholera at Massawa has been confirmed, and it is also believed to have broken out at Tokar and Aleppo.

A MISERABLE END.

A year ago a woman, who seemed handsomer than discreet in her life, at Atlantic City, in a jealous rage stabbed her nursemaid. On her arrest, New York society was astounded to find that the woman was secretly the wife of Mr. Robert Bay Hamilton, the rich young New York lawyer, who had been received in the fashionable homes of New York as a charming bachelor and a prospective and desirable catch for some one of the hopeful mothers of marriageable daughters. His social and club life was utterly blasted by this revelation. At the trial he stood up with more quixotic loyalty than well-directed discretion for his wife, and it was not until the story came out of a conspiracy between the woman's lover and herself to get money and palm off the foundling baby on him as his own that he told in court the whole miserable story of his life. He brought proceedings for a divorce, and shortly afterwards disappeared from New York, taking a ranch in Idaho, spending his time in shooting, riding, and fishing. Young Nervin Green, son of Dr. Green, the president of the Western Union, went there lately to visit him, and not finding him on the ranch followed to where he had gone on a hunt. While riding along with a guide Mr. Read came across Mr. Hamilton's horse, quietly grazing near a stream, near by his dog, and half-concealed under the branches of a tree in the water close to the bank lay Mr. Hamilton's dead body. Whether the death was accidental, or a suicide, or foul play is not yet known. He had been dead evidently three or four days. The body was brought back to the ranch. This occurred three weeks ago, but so completely had Hamilton hidden himself and his disgrace from the world that no one but the family knew the secret till Tuesday. His wife, who has not yet been legally divorced from him, is serving a two-year term in New Jersey Penitentiary for stabbing the nursemaid, and by this possible has to further divorce proceedings be become his widow and the granddaughter of Mr. Alexander Hamilton, and the inheritor of her husband's fortune, unless the family can prove that her marriage, which Mr. Hamilton acknowledged, was not a legal one at any time. The family are quite prostrated by the news, and General Scouler Hamilton said pitifully, "I am an old man, and have been wounded by sword and bullet in war, but this is the greatest, and most piercing wound I ever received." The woman in prison received the news with a show of grief and a fine eye to business. "I am his unhappy widow, and I will tell me how to get rid of the insects and what is the cause of them, and if they will injure my piano?" Alas! I fear the marauding insects must have very greatly injured the piano by this time; they are the greatest foes the instrument can have. The small creeping white insects" my correspondent has observed are the larva of the moth, and once they have tasted of the nice soft wrappings of the hammer, &c., within the piano, back they will come in the full developed moth stage to deposit their eggs in the same place just as surely as the salmon returns to the river where he was bred. This makes the moth a horrible pest to any particular piano into which it has once got a footing. Many a superb instrument has been totally wrecked before the fact of their being in possession was discovered, and can only tell you to eradicate them as speedily as you can; brush them away and kill them, both living insects and grubs. You must have the piano at once opened up for this purpose, and let it have a rigorous examination and a cleaning out of all parts of the interior. Nothing else will do. A saturated solution of camphor in spirit will help to drive them off, but it will only help. Pepper and camphor must be liberally sprinkled about the room, and the duster must be kept constantly at work. Powdered naphthaline laid about I have also found to be most effective. Probably the cause of the large number of moths was neglect in not sufficiently airing and dusting the room.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUDS.

At the Central Criminal Court, William Wells, 37, painter, was indicted for conspiring with William Surey and others to cheat and defraud divers of her Majesty's subjects. The prisoner was alleged to have been one of a number of persons implicated in a series of frauds committed some months past upon owners of house property in different parts of London and the suburbs. The operations of the gang were stated to have extended from the year 1888 to the early part of the present year, and during this period, by means of various aliases, fictitious references, and other fraudulent devices, these persons obtained possession of numbers of houses on three years' agreements. The premises were let out in apartments. No rent was paid to the landlord, and upon the latter seeking a remedy, it was a practice amongst the conspirators to introduce one of their number who would receive money from the landlord by acting in the capacity of a broker to get rid of an objectionable tenant. In several instances money was paid by the owners of the property for this purpose, and also to the tenants themselves, in order to expedite their departure. Owing to the skillful and ingenious method adopted in carrying out the conspiracy, the frauds were perpetrated with impunity until April and May of this year. Inspectors Morgan and Marshall and Sergeant Wheatley, who had had the men under observation, succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in arresting several of the principals in the swindles, amongst them a law clerk, and a man who occupied a portion of his time by preaching, and these persons appear to have been the legal and spiritual advisers of the gang. They were tried at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment; but the prisoner, for whose arrest a warrant had been granted, managed to escape and it was only through the efforts of the police that he was taken into custody. There were sixteen counts in the indictment against Wells, although only five cases were proceeded with—from the evidence of a number of witnesses who were called it was clearly proved that he had taken an active part in assisting the other conspirators in their dishonest transactions. He obtained possession of several houses and received sums of money from landlords as commission money. In his defence the prisoner denied having any intent to defraud.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.—Sergeant Wheatley said he had been connected with similar frauds since the year 1887.—Sergeant Attinson proved a previous conviction for obtaining money by false pretences against him, and the Common Sergeant passed sentence of five years' penal servitude.

A TERRIBLE FIRE.

Further accounts of the fire at Salencon stated that it broke out in a part inhabited chiefly by the poorest of the Jewish and Greek population, the former being in the majority. The flames quickly attained proportions which defied all human effort. Pumps became disabled, firemen were injured, and finally the swift resistless tide of destruction forced the population into helpless flight. A confused crowd of terrified victims—children, women, and aged people—flew before the advancing sea of fire. Within an hour hundreds of houses were consumed. The mosque of St. Sophia, to which the fugitives fled for safety, was also burnt down, and the minaret fell with a terrible crash. The palace of the Greek Archbishop, the Greek church and hospital, the Greek and British consulates, a large Greek school, fifteen Jewish synagogues, in addition to the houses, were destroyed. The streets approaching the sea were densely thronged with frantic victims, most of whom had escaped with bare life from the crashing ruins. It was not until twelve hours had elapsed that the fire, having reached the quays and burnt itself out, subsided. In all 2,000 houses have been destroyed, valued at 12,000,000fr., of which sum barely one-third is covered by fire insurance. Many sick and aged people and women and children have perished in the flames. The sufferers have saved nothing beyond their lives, and were now in a condition of distress which baffled description. The whole city was a picture of desolation, about 15,000 souls being destitute of shelter, clothing, and food. Relief was being supplied by the authorities and from foreign countries, but all the help that could be given would be sadly needed.

THE QUEEN ACEING.

The Queen looked very well and happy at the Imperial gathering, and kept up a conversation with different members of the royal party throughout the games. But it was observed (writes a correspondent) that her Majesty's physicians are more firm than ever that they were even a year ago that anything in the shape of undue exertion or excitement shall be absolutely avoided.

General Boulangier arrived at Guernsey on Thursday morning.

TO ASSOCIATION CHAMBERS—See 114, Guide 200.

TO THE MUSICIAN—See 114, Guide 200.

THE NAVAL EXHIBITION.

Taking time by the forelock, the promoters of the Royal Naval Exhibition next year are already on the alert devising their plans, and they seem determined to make the display as thoroughly complete, characteristic, and interesting from a nautical standpoint as the military point of view. The Duke of Edinburgh was present at a meeting of the various sub-committees held the other day, and he put into a sack by companions, carried a mile, and buried, has now stated to the police that his amazing story is all romance, and that he never was with Bunting on the day referred to. Bunting says he simply invented the story, as it was suspected he knew something of Bunting's whereabouts, and he wanted to avoid being thrashed. The police have furnished the coroner with the official record of the boy's denial. The police say they are certain that the boy Bunting was suffocated by the fall of sand, for the workmen state he frequently played about it, and had often to be driven away. When found the lad was on his hands and knees.

A REMARKABLE BOY.

The boy Pantony, who gave evidence at the coroner's inquest on the boy Bunting, at Preston, and who stated that the lad was drowned by falling off a crane, that he was then put into a sack by companions, carried a mile, and buried, has now stated to the police that his amazing story is all romance, and that he never was with Bunting on the day referred to. Bunting says he simply invented the story, as it was suspected he knew something of Bunting's whereabouts, and he wanted to avoid being thrashed. The police have furnished the coroner with the official record of the boy's denial. The police say they are certain that the boy Bunting was suffocated by the fall of sand, for the workmen state he frequently played about it, and had often to be driven away. When found the lad was on his hands and knees.

IN MODERN BABYLON.

Though purple was that heather,
And those dear hills touched with brown,
Still dull was youth's bright weather
In Edinboro' town.
The lassie longed to go
Where alien temples rise;
The laddie longed to know
New Babylon's grey skies
She dreamt not of a place
Where youth and virtue part.
When beauty masks the face
Ambition holds the heart.
She never thought of ills,
She longed but to be great;
Though dear those misty hills,
They did not hold her fate.
She loved the noble stories
That wrap the Scottish braes,
But, 'mid dreams of bygone glories
She could not pass her days.
The laddie sang a ditty,
Which only brought a frown,
In the poet's chosen city,
"Sweet Edinboro'" town.
Sweet as a mountain rill
Was the current of his song,
But the silver stream is still
When the torrent rolls along.
The critic's scornful creed,
Our sweetest music stills,
For a poet to succeed
Must sing 'mid stranger hills.
So he thought of Babylon,
Babylon, the great and wise,
Whose bow of song might run
Where music never dies.

SEQUEL TO A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

In the City of London Court, Mr. Agar, barrister, made an application in the case of Turner v. Avant and Co., for the attendance of Turner v. Avant and Co., for the attendance of witnesses.—The learned counsel stated that this was a claim for goods supplied to Miss Hairs, who recently brought an action against Sir George Elliott, M.P., for breach of promise of marriage, and who was then carrying on the business of a mantie-maker in the West-end. Since these proceedings she had sold her business to the defendant company, and had gone abroad. Plaintiff was unable to ascertain from her solicitor or the officials of the company whether she held any shares or had any interest in the concern. In these circumstances the present application was made.—After some discussion, the learned judge ruled a subpoena for the attendance of the secretary to produce the books.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Particulars have been received of disastrous floods which broke over some parts of China during the latter part of July and early in August, Tientsin, Pekin, and the neighbouring country being the principal sufferers. The floods were at first supposed to be due to breaches in the Yellow River and Grand Canal, but it was subsequently ascertained that they came from the western hills. The rainfall at Tientsin for July was 37.59 inches, and nearly as much at Pekin, and the whole plain at the end of the month was covered with water. Falls of roofs were continuous in both towns, and regular boat stations had to be established on the Tientsin roads. The worst incident in connection with the floods was the destruction by a mob largely composed of soldiers, of a considerable section of the railway at Lutai. The pretence, entirely unfounded, was that the railway embankment was preventing the water from running off, but it is said that the real object was to gain possession of the embankment—the only dry ground in the country—on which thousands of men, women, children, and cattle were afterwards encamped. The rails will cost at least 50,000 taels. Three thousand men are thrown out of work at the Tongshan Colliery, which is also stopped, and the loss there is likely to be enormous. At Tientsin the waters rose to such a height that the whole of the French settlement was under water, consulate and naval secretariat included. The buildings of the French syndicate were scarcely accessible, and rafts were navigated about the streets. So rapidly did the waters rise that no general precautions had been taken, and the greatest excitement prevailed amongst all classes. Through a breach near the back of the British settlement and city was sealed by their low level, and these suffered considerably. From an overflow at a point known as the Everlasting Bond, about two miles below Tientsin, the water poured into the country until it began to break over the Municipal Road leading to the racecourse, and later there came a report of a breach in the bank of the Grand Canal to the westward of Tientsin. The breach was variously reported at 400 and 1,400 feet in length, and the level was said to be three feet above the plain into which the water was flowing. This immense body of water made itself rapidly felt, and its gradual rise over such a vast area is described as having been a wonderful sight. The latest reports are that the waters are practically stationary. They had reached the city walls, but could not get through the gates on the south and west sides being closed and dammed up. The height of the present flood is stated to be only about a foot less than that of the great flood of 1871.

COLLAPSE OF JOHANNESBURG.

The collapse which we have all along expected in connection with the Transvaal would seem to be near enough at hand. The extraordinary rise of Johannesburg has been followed by a descent into the very depths of depression. Money (says *Colonies and India*) which was worth in real money, from £10,000 a short while ago, are said to be practically penniless to-day. The prudent workman who had saved a small hoard shared the same fate as the reckless gambler. Youths who, having been office boys or barbers' assistants, suddenly made an ostentatious parade of their newly-found wealth are engulfed in the ruin which has swept over the Rand. There is, no doubt, a good deal of retributive justice in the swift and sudden revolution, but it is not very consolatory to victim to be told that he must either be a dupe or a rogue, and the author of his own misfortunes.

AN ATLANTIC ELOPEMENT.

Still another adventure must be accredited to the Atlantic, and a victory to one of her grottoes. Some weeks ago a man and wife, who had been married for a year, sought to elope, and the police, who had been sent to intercept them, succeeded in arresting them. The deserted wife, however, made diligent search, and found her erring spouse had taken passage by the German steamer Wyoming, and had already left her and her child behind. Nor did this save up the error of his ways, for he was accompanied by some woman of whom the wife got to hear. There was no steamer leaving New York till the following day, but the determined woman disposed of what portables she could spare, took passage by the Majestic, and landed in Liverpool on the 10th inst. The Wyoming, being an older and slower boat, did not reach the bar till the 12th, when the tug Spindrift went off to meet her, and on board the tender was the plucky wife. When the tug drew up alongside the Wyoming, the fugitives were greatly surprised to discover that they were found, and had lost the race in which all unconsciously they had been competitors. There was no disturbance of any kind, but the successful pair, who had been in Greenwich Hospital with a bad arm, cut Munroe twice on the left arm with a large sharp knife, nearly severing the limb. Dr. Andrew said the injured man was drunk, and was very abusive while the women were being stitched up.—The bench, while deprecating the use of the knife, considered that the prisoner had acted in self-defence, and discharged him.

THE PELICAN CLUB CASE.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Lawrence, sitting as vacation judge on Wednesday gave judgment on the motion in the action of Bellamy v. Wells, by which the plaintiff and others sought an injunction to restrain the defendant, who is the proprietor of the Pelican Club from using the club for glove fights, musical and other entertainments, in such a manner as to be a nuisance and annoyance to the tenants of the adjoining property. His lordship said by far the most serious part of the case against the defendants was that which had regard to the glove fights, which it was said caused crowds to assemble outside, which made a disturbance. Several legal points were taken by Mr. Marten on the general question, but he did not think it was necessary for him to notice them in the view he at present took of the case. What he had to decide was whether the plaintiffs had made out such a case as would entitle them to an interim injunction. Having carefully read the affidavits and seen the diversities between the two sides, he had not been able to discover which was correct. On the one side it was sought to be made out that Gerrard-street was turned into a bear garden, and on the other side it was said that the whole neighbourhood had been entirely altered in its character, improved, raised morally, socially, and in every other way; and that, so far from complaining of the Pelican Club people in that district ought to be highly delighted. Under those circumstances he did not hesitate to say—he supposed not being accustomed to affidavit evidence—the affidavits on both sides were considerably exaggerated and he should not be able to treat the case as he would if the witnesses were before him. He could not say he was satisfied as well as he would wish to be, and therefore the conclusion he had arrived at was not without considerable difficulty and doubt. Considering, as he did, that the main case against the defendant and the Pelican Club was the glove fights, which only took place once in three months, he came to the conclusion that what was caused by them in this case was not such as to entitle the plaintiff to an injunction. The case, he was told, could be forwarded and tried within a reasonable time. If that were so, if there was any injury to the property of the plaintiffs, there were obvious methods by which they could relieve themselves at the trial of the action. He thought there was no necessity for publishing in the newspapers the time when the fights would take place. At all events, the conclusion he had arrived at, as he had said with some doubt and difficulty, was that there was no ground on which he could rely, after reading all the conflicting affidavits, so as to justify an injunction. He therefore refused it, and made the costs costs in the action.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY OF COURTS.

Mr. Martelli applied on Friday to Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, sitting as the vacation judge, for leave to serve notice of motion for next Wednesday on the publisher of the Standard to commit him for contempt of court for publishing a leading article in its issue of Thursday on Mr. Justice Lawrence's judgment of the previous day on the Pelican Club case. It gave what purported to be a summary of the evidence, which was inaccurate in many particulars, and so colouring the facts as to be calculated to prejudice the fair trial of the action.—In answer to his lordship, Mr. Martelli said the chief object in view was to prevent a continuation of these comments, or other papers from pursuing a similar course.—His lordship having perused the article, said he did not see in it anything likely to prejudice the trial. It was not for the vacation court to be too strict in regarding as urgent everything which might technically be not right and proper, and he did not think he ought to interfere.—The application was, therefore, refused.

CHARGES AGAINST SALVATIONISTS

Frank Smith, described as a commissioner in the Salvation Army, was charged before Mr. Vaughan, at Bow-street on Friday, with resisting Sergeant Counter in the execution of his duty and with an assault. Henry Bodall and Charles Webb, described as officers in the Salvation Army, were charged with assaults and attempted to rescue; and Edward George Rance, "a lieutenant" in the Salvation Army, was charged with resisting the police and assaulting a constable.—Mr. Barrington Matthews defended, and asked that the case might be adjourned, as he had only been recently instructed, and that there were legal points upon which he would like to consult counsel.—Mr. Vaughan said he must proceed with the case.—P.S. Counter deposed that at six p.m. on Thursday he was on duty in Savoy-street, when a procession of the Salvation Army entered the street headed by a band. The number of the processionists amounted to between 300 and 400. Smith appeared to be the leader, and witness requested him not to march in procession towards the Strand, as on previous occasions they had dispersed at Savoy-street. Smith shouted, "Forward, forward, never mind the police." Witness asked him not to excite the persons in the procession to resist the police, and he replied, "Stand out of the way." Witness again urged the men not to walk in procession to the Strand, when Smith struck him on the chest, and said, "Forward; we will not be interfered with by the police." Defendant was taken into custody, and witness was assailed on all sides, especially by the defendant Bodall. In the Strand the prisoner Smith shouted, "Rally round, comrades." He was in custody at the time. Witness and constables assisting him were handled very roughly, and in consequence witness had vomited several times. Smith, with the exception of calling the police "Scamps," went to the station quietly.—Mr. Vaughan asked how far the procession was from the Strand when the witness asked that they should not proceed there.—Witness said that they were a few yards from the Strand, and that the omnibus traffic was congested. The processionists were walking nine abreast.—Cross-examined by Mr. Matthews, the witness said that the persons forming the procession could easily have reached Exeter Hall if they had dispersed in Savoy-street.—P.C. Bowyer, 126 E, deposed that the defendant Bodall had kicked him and had tried to trip him up, exclaiming, at the same time, "I will let you see that it will take a better man than you to take me to the station." He believed Rance was the sole proprietor of the business of Elder, Rance, and Co. He parted with his money on the faith of Rance's statements as to his credit at the Bank of England and the houses named.—Detective-sergeant Robert Sagar having given evidence to the arrest, Mr. Alderman Wilkin remanded the accused.

ASSESSMENTS IN THE CITY.

Assessments in the City are being raised to an alarming extent, occupiers of houses in Old Broad-street finding themselves now assessed at a rental of about 30 per cent. above the previous assessment made five years ago. As they are not aware of having made more profit, nor of finding that central situation any more valuable as a monopoly than it was in 1885, some bitter remarks on the subject are heard. Financial business in the City had gone very palmy days early this year, and during the greater part of last year, but the huge profits then made by floaters of companies and issuers of loans appear to have brought too many competitors into the field, and it is no longer enough to have a control office in the City to get a good share of profitable business.

A death from hydrophobia is reported from Cannes. A child, 9 years of age, named Jules Martin, was bitten some time ago by a dog. He was taken immediately to the Pasteur Institute, but died.

DEATH OF MR. DION BOUCICAULT.

A Reuter's telegram from New York states that Mr. Dion Boucicault, the playwright and actor, died there on Thursday night, after a lingering illness. The immediate cause of death was pneumonia. The deceased was, says "Men of the Time," born in Dublin December 26th, 1822. He was educated under his guardian, Dr. Lardner, at the London University, and began his career as dramatic author and actor with the production, in March, 1841, of "London Assurance," at Covent Garden Theatre. He went to the United States in 1853, and did not return to London till 1860, when he produced "The Colleen Bawn" at the Adelphi Theatre. This was followed by "The Octoctoron" in 1861. Having been associated with Mr. Webster in the management of the Adelphi Theatre, Mr. Boucicault became lessee of Astley's Theatre, the name of which he altered to that of the Westminster, but the speculation proved a failure. He was the author of adaptations from the French; the best known, in addition to the above-mentioned, being "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Love in a Maze," "Used Up," "The Willow Cope," "Janet Pride," "Louis XI.," "The Corsican Brothers," "Faust and Marguerite," "The Long Strike," and "Flying Scud." "Produced at the Holborn Theatre in 1866. Among his more recent pieces are "How She Loves Him" (1867); "After Dark" (1868); "Paul Lafarge" (1870); "A Dark Night's Work" (1870); "The Rapparee; or, the Treaty of Limerick" (1870); "The Shaughraun" (1873); "The Dead Secret" (1878); and "The Jilt" (1885). With occasional visits to England, he had, since 1876, resided in New York, where he brought out a number of new pieces, in which he played the leading parts.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS AT T

Alfred Smith, 16, coal porter, of Bocchard-street, Kentish Town, and Henry Bossom, 14, carpenter, of Junction-road, Upper Holloway, were charged on Friday, at the Highbury Police Court, with being concerned with others not in custody in breaking and entering Pond Cottage, Millfield-lane, Highgate, and stealing therein a clock and a number of other articles, the property of Frederick Bishop.—The prosecutor gave evidence that on the previous evening he went out, fastening up his cottage. When he returned he found the weather boards had been torn off, and the whole of the windows smashed. The articles mentioned in the charge and several other things had been stolen, and the boxes in the place were in great disorder.—A constable in the employ of the London County Council said that on Thursday evening he was on duty in Parliament Hill Fields, and saw the prisoners and others acting in a suspicious manner outside prosecutor's cottage. He went round the pond by the cottage and called another officer's attention. They went to the cottage, and found the weather boards torn away, the door forced, and the windows smashed. There was a noise going on inside, and the prisoner Smith and another lad came out. He at once caught hold of them, and then Bossom got through the window. Witness handed Smith and the other over to the other constable, and took hold of Bossom, who immediately struggled and tried to slip his coat. However, he managed to hold him, but the third one got away. They then took the prisoners to the station.—P.C. Haines proved searching the second, and finding the articles mentioned in the charge upon them, together with a candle.—The prisoners were remanded, bail being refused.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

At the Guildhall Police Court on Friday, Arthur Rorke, 26, merchant, of Great St. Helen's, was charged, on a warrant, before Mr. Alderman Wilkin, with having obtained, on the 13th July, 1890, two cheques, valued respectively £1,200 and £100, from Pomplio Valenzuela, by false pretences.—Mr. St. John Wontner having opened the case, the information upon which the warrant was granted was to the effect that the prosecutor, who is a merchant of the republic of Honduras, received a circular from Elder, Rorke, and Co., of Great St. Helen's, in October, 1889, offering to do banking business and to obtain goods for him on credit. Some correspondence followed on the subject of business, and early in the present year he (prosecutor) wrote to Elder, Rorke, and Co., from New York, stating that he would visit them on his arrival in London. On the 10th of July he wrote to Rorke asking him on what terms he would do business if he deposited £800 or £1,000, stating that, in addition to goods for that amount, he should require a like amount on credit for six months. Rorke called on him at his hotel in Gerrard-street, and the defendant agreed to the terms, but said as he should make himself responsible he should charge a commission of 3 per cent., which, however, he reduced to 3 per cent., stating he would give six months' credit for the goods purchased. The prosecutor said he wanted to establish business with a respectable house, and thought he would accept Rorke's terms. Rorke assured him his house was most respectable, and had credit with the Bank of England, and Rylands, and other well-known houses. Rorke asked him to make out a list of goods he wanted. He positively stated that he had a balance at the Bank of England of £25,000. Believing these statements, he agreed to deposit with Rorke £1,200. In passing through New Orleans he purchased a cheque for £1,200 and in New York a bill for £100. From Messrs. Pass and Co., Coleman-street, prosecutor obtained two cheques for the amounts. These he endorsed and handed to Rorke, who, in his presence, collected the money. This was used in purchasing goods for him. Rorke then took him to Rylands and other houses, where he stated he had made purchases on credit. Rorke then took him to Manchester, where he left him, and he received such information as caused him to make inquiries. He discovered that Rorke was unknown to any of the houses. Returning to London, he found the same state of things in regard to Rylands and other houses, that Rorke was unknown to them, and had no credit whatever. Prosecutor then went to see Rorke, and told him he had dispersed in Savoy-street.—P.C. Bowyer, 126 E, deposed that the defendant Bodall had kicked him and had tried to trip him up, exclaiming, at the same time, "I will let you see that it will take a better man than you to take me to the station." Witness said that he was so injured by the kicks he had received that he was unable to go on duty.—P.C. 339 E deposed that he was directed to escort the procession, and heard Sergeant Counter say that the processionists would have to walk as ordinary foot passengers. The defendant Smith said, "Never mind the police; forward, boys, forward," and thrust witness of with his right hand.—Formal evidence was given that Rance had assaulted a constable.—Sergeant Ford was called to corroborate the evidence as to the assault on Sergeant Counter by Smith and Bodall. At this point Mr. Vaughan said that he could not proceed further with the case that day, and adjourned the further hearing until Tuesday next.

At the funeral of M. Joffrin, the Socialist deputy, on Thursday, about 10,000 persons were present.

A death from hydrophobia is reported from Cannes. A child, 9 years of age, named Jules Martin, was bitten some time ago by a dog. He was taken immediately to the Pasteur Institute, but died.

ATTACK ON WATCHMEN.

The preservation of oysters in the Colne is threatened with a new difficulty. The boys of Brightlingsea have of late been about in gangs assaulting the watchmen in the service of the Colne Fishery Company. On Thursday, at Colchester, five boys, whose ages ranged from 13 to 18 years, were fined 3s. ed. each, including costs, for having pelleted one of the watchmen with stones. One fint (produced in court) was of great size. The boys informed the bench that the watchman had "cheeked" them.—On the same day three other Brightlingsea boys were fined a like amount for having "smothered in mud" another watchman, whom they had previously attacked with stones. The increasing value of the Colne oysters causes them to be keenly sought after by poachers, and the watchmen are consequently unpopular.

A SALVATION ARMY DEPARTURE.

In his appeal to Salvationists throughout the world to observe the week beginning Sunday, the 23rd inst., and ending on the 28th of October, as one of prayer and self denial on behalf of the Army, General Booth thus refers to the new departure which the organization is about to make: "Now we find ourselves standing on the eve of a new departure which is neither more nor less than a new development of the love of Jesus Christ for the suffering and sinning world. The sea of misery still surges round us, crowded with the unfortunate victims of vice and crime, shipwrecked in body, soul, and circumstances. These cry day and night unto us, and, encouraged by what has been done, we propose attempting still greater things. Homes of refuge will be scattered through the cities, into which these shipwrecked souls can run and find safety. Colonies will be established in the country, where, far from the temptations that have mastered and swept these poor souls into their present misery, we can train them in labour and discipline, and so fit them, while earning their livelihood, for other spheres of honest labour. Those for whom employment at home cannot be found will be transferred to a colony across the sea, where, in more favourable circumstances, with the help of saved comrades, they can commence life afresh, and so find salvation for this life, as well as the life which is to come. Then we want to perpetuate and consolidate the results of our labours in the countries where our colours are flying, and advance on the unpossessed territory around. I call for your help for the poor and the lost, for the unsaved and uncircumcised and uncared-for in the world. I call for that help—I claim it—I rely upon it. I believe I shall not be disappointed."

KILLED BY AN OMNIBUS.

A girl named Muriel, seven years of age, was crossing the Goswell-road, when she slipped, and was run over by an omnibus proceeding from the Angel to the Elephant and Castle. The wheels passed over her head, and she was killed on the spot. The driver was taken to the police station.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN SCOTLAND.

News has been received from Eskdale Muir, a mountainous district of Dumfriesshire, that early on Thursday morning several shocks of earthquake were felt there. The shocks lasted only a few seconds, but were distinctly felt at different points in the district, and appeared to travel from west to east. Some persons who were awakened stated they experienced an undulating movement, and in many houses the crockery rattled violently.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

On Wednesday night the Norwegian barque Sleipner, of Tadstroud, with ballast, and the French barque Gens, of Bordeaux, with a cargo of nitrate, were in collision about twenty miles off Portland. The collision was severe one, the Sleipner having a large hole made in her starboard side. The Gens was much crippled, her figure-head being carried away, and left the third one got away. They then took the prisoners to the station.—P.C. Haines proved searching the second, and finding the articles mentioned in the charge upon them, they experienced an undulating movement, and in many houses the crockery rattled violently.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

At the Guildhall Police Court on Friday,

A MILLIONAIRE AND HIS SERVANTS.

During a recent stay at Chicago with my wife (writes an American correspondent) we were called upon by one of the five principal millionaires of the place. For obvious reasons I refrain from mentioning his name. Both the latter and his enormous wealth are known throughout the civilised world, and he occupies in every sense of the word, one of the leading positions in Chicago, both financially and otherwise. In compliance with his request we visited his huge mansion, where we were received by his wife, whose diamonds were of the most extraordinary size and brilliancy.

INTRODUCED TO THE COOK.

After some time spent in conversation, the door of the drawing-room in which we were sitting suddenly opened, and there entered a worthy creature of unmistakably Hibernian origin, preceded and followed by kitchen perfumes. Our hostess immediately arose, and addressing us, exclaimed, "Allow me to introduce you to Mrs. Murphy—our cook." Mrs. Murphy extended a somewhat brawny hand, remarking that she was glad to see us, and then calmly seated herself on one of the gold brocaded armchairs with the remark that it was a fine day. She manifestly felt it her duty to contribute towards putting us at our ease; for she remained until the end of our call, doing her utmost to entertain us, and interrupting both her master and mistress as well as ourselves with frequent remarks that invariably commenced with, "Oh, say." On leaving she again cordially shook hands with us, and joined her mistress in urging us to call again.

THE AFFABILITY OF THE COACHMAN.

Of course after this we experienced no surprise when our host, who had insisted upon driving us back to our hotel, requested his coachman, Mr. Smith, who was perched up on the box, to be good enough to permit him to introduce us. Mr. Smith proved quite as affable as Mrs. Murphy, and kept up a running fire of most enlivening conversation with us from the box during the remainder of the drive.

THE CONTRAST IN NEW YORK.

While these worthy millionaires in Chicago erred on the side of too much consideration for their servants, many, especially the people in the Eastern and Atlantic seaboard States, go to the other extreme. Nowhere, not even in the foreign settlements in China, have I ever seen such gallant and mortifying remarks addressed by employers to domestic servants under their orders.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

The eviction of sixteen tenants on the Ponsonby estate who were left undisturbed during the evictions last April owing to illness of members of their families was commenced on Thursday. The sheriff was accompanied by thirty soldiers of the Welsh Regiment and thirty policemen. Two tenants, John Treacy and Maurice Murray, were evicted, and possession was taken of the lands and the outbuildings of three others. Patrick Foley, Thomas Godsell, and Arthur Neville, were taken possession of, the tenants being left in possession of the dwelling-houses, as there were inmates whom the surgeon accompanying the troops did not certify fit for removal. The wife of Murray had been under medical treatment for the past two months for heart disease. On being evicted she was placed, sitting, in the yard attached to her house. After the sheriff had left, the fainted. The Army surgeon was sent for, and having examined her advised the landlord's agent to allow her to return to the house. She and her family were re-admitted.

STABBING AFFRAY AT SEA.

The North Shields magistrates were engaged a considerable time on Thursday in hearing a case against Sheriff Ichmal, a Turkish freedman, for having dangerously stabbed Robert Walton, seaman, belonging to the steamer Bonhill White. At Granville a disturbance took place and the prisoner drew a knife and stabbed the prosecutor in the shoulder and left-hand, causing serious wounds, and in order to escape jumped into the water, but was rescued by a French Customs officer. On arriving in the Tyne the prosecutor was removed to the infirmary. The prisoner was committed for trial.

A BAD SON.

At the Southwark Police Court, James Cleary, 30, was charged with stealing a suit of clothes, value 1s., the property of Patrick Cleary, his father. He was further charged with assaulting two constables who took him into custody.—The prosecutor, an elderly man, on stepping into the witness-box was asked by the clerk if the prisoner was his son.—Witness: I am sorry to say he is, your worship, and a very bad son to me and to his mother. I don't want to prosecute him. I only want him in God's name to keep away from me.—The Clerk: When did he steal the suit of clothes?—Witness: He came to my house on Monday and took the clothes away with him. I did not mind that if he would keep away; but at one o'clock this morning he came again and tried to break in the door, and I had to give him in charge. All I want, your worship, is for you to be kind enough to grant me an order to keep him away from me.—The Clerk: Are the clothes produced?—Witness: He has got them on, your worship—in the dock.—Mr. Fenwick (to the prisoner): What have you got to say?—The Prisoner: Nothing, sir. I have been drinking very heavily.—P.C. 230 M stated that when he took the prisoner into custody he was very violent, and kicked him in the stomach. It was corroborated, and described the prisoner as one of the most dangerous vagabonds in Bermondsey.—At the request of the police, who said the prisoner was suspected of being concerned in a highway robbery with violence, Mr. Fenwick remanded him for a week.

A PHENOMENAL SEPTEMBER.

The present month has been the warmest September since 1875. In that year the thermometer in London during the first seventeen days of September was decidedly higher than it has been late, the mean of the daily maxima being 73°9 deg., as against 72°8 deg. this year, while the number of days on which the thermometer exceeded 70deg. was fifteen, or two more than it was in 1875.

A CONSERVATIVE GAIN.

Mr. Lennox Irwin, the Conservative agent, has issued the following return of the revision for the borough of St. George, Hanover-square:—Conservative lodger claims admitted, 1,011; Conservative house claims admitted, 155; Conservative objections sustained, 42; making a total of 1,208. Liberal lodger claims admitted, 56; Liberal house claims admitted, 10; objections, nil; making a total of 66—or a net Conservative gain of 1,132.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Intelligence has been received at Middlebrough respecting the wreck of the steamship Barcelona and the loss of three lives. The Barcelona sailed on August 29th with a railway iron cargo from Middlesbrough for South America, and encountered heavy weather in the Atlantic. She ultimately went ashore and became a total wreck, three of the crew, the Shetland Islands; T. Sinclair, a native of Middlesbrough; and A. Nixon, belonging to Cardiff, being all drowned. The Barcelona belongs to a Middlesbrough firm.

HIGHLAND LAND COURT APPEALS.

The decisions in the first appeals, dealt with by the Highland Land Court, were issued on Thursday. They are in cases from the county of Caithness, and one was important as indicating to what extent parties may expect to benefit by appealing against the first judgment of the court. The result is not always very palmy days early this year and during the greater part of last year, but the huge profits then made by floaters of companies and issuers of loans appear to have brought too many competitors into the field, and it is no longer enough to have a control in the City to get a good share of profit.

LAST WEEK'S POLICE.

Guildhall.

FILTHY LANGUAGE.—There was only one case for the magistrate to deal with at this court, and that was a charge against George Frost, a carman of Newgate-street, Camberwell, of using abusive language and of drunken conduct.—P.C. Sparkes, 257, gave evidence as to the filthy language used by the accused in Long-lane, Smithfield; and Mr. Alderman Renals fined him 1s., after informing him that the fine would have been much heavier had it not been early in the morning, and that many people were about when he committed the offence.

Bow-street.

AFFORD OF HIS WIFE.—A man applied to Mr. Lushington for protection from his wife for himself, his property, and his children.—Mr. Lushington: What has she been doing?—Applicant: She never pays the rent, though I give her the money to do so. She starves the children and pawned their clothes; she stays out all night and frequently comes home drunk. On Monday she left home and was in hope she would not come back; but last night she returned, and when I opened the door she struck me a violent blow on the nose.—Mr. Lushington: I don't see much of a mark.—Applicant: Well, your worship, she is much shorter than I, and couldn't strike home, or it might have been worse. She threatened to throw vitriol in my face.—Mr. Lushington: And you are really afraid she will carry out her threat?—Applicant: I am, your worship, and she will if she gets the chance.—Mr. Lushington told applicant he could have a summons for threats.

Marlborough-street.

CHASING SUSPECTED PICKPOCKETS.—George Hallinan, 26, a valet, and Alfred Raymond, 25, a clerk, were charged with stealing the purse of Mrs. Isabella McIntosh Ferguson, staying at Forest Gate.—The prosecutrix, a girl on a visit from Scotland, was riding on a bus with two friends in the Edgware-road on Friday, sitting on the garden seats on the roof. A broad-street the prisoners also got on the bus, sat on a seat behind the prosecutrix, and placed a newspaper spread on their knees. Mrs. Ferguson soon afterwards felt some one at her dress pocket, and on feeling her pocket she found all safe. Directly afterwards the conductor ascended the bus and asked for the fares. The prisoners immediately left the bus, and on the prosecutrix calling for her purse she found it was gone, and the prisoners had got it. The prisoners ran off as fast as they could, so the conductor raised a hue and cry.—P.C.'s Grogan, Hayner, and Mackey, D Division, took up the chase, and pursued the prisoners, who went in different directions, and after a time arrested them. The purse was found in Bryanston-square, through which Raymond had run.—On the application of Inspector French, Mr. De Lutzen granted a remand.

STEALING LETTERS.—James Puncard, a porter, of Ilford, was charged on remand with stealing two letters, one containing two postal orders for 2s. and 1s., respectively, belonging to the Microbe Killer Company, Oxford-street.—For some weeks past letters belonging to the firm had been missed, and in consequence the postal authorities had been communicated with. On the 6th inst. the prisoner, who was employed in the next house, entered the company's establishment, and after he left the letters referred to in the charge were missing. Puncard was followed and given into custody, when he produced the letters from underneath his waistcoat.—Det.-sergt. Tolin informed the magistrate that there was a case of strong suspicion also against the accused, but a link in the chain of evidence was wanting.—Puncard having pleaded guilty to the first charge, Mr. Newton passed sentence of three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A FALSE DECLARATION.—William Toogood, no home, described as a private in the Army Reserve, was charged with making a false statement in answer to a question while being attested for the Army.—He presented himself for enlistment at St. George's barracks on Friday, and replied in the negative to the formal question, "Have you ever been in the Army or the Reserve?"—Hearstowards he belonged to the Army Reserve, and had served in the Army Service Corps until March last.—In reply to the magistrate, he said he was sorry for what he had done. He had no work and wanted to obtain employment. He was 22 years old, and a native of St. John's Wood, but did not know where his friends were now. He asked the magistrate to dealt with the case at once.—Mr. Newton, however, remanded him for further inquiries.

CHARGE AGAINST A BANK CLERK.—John Chapman Archer, 52, a clerk, of Lyndale, Warble-road, Wimbledon, was charged with stealing, on the 23rd of August, the sum of £55, the money of his employers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Ransome, Bouvier, and Co., bankers of No. 1, Pall Mall East.—Detective sergeant Gunnison deposed that about half-past twelve o'clock he arrested the prisoner at the Piccadilly Restaurant. When told the charge he admitted that he had borrowed the money, with the intention of replacing it on pay day. He had been speculating, he said, and had made a profit of £400, but had not received payment, and had taken the money in question for the purpose of tiding things over. He had been advised not to go to the bank again, and he considered that he had done right in not going away. At the station he repeated his statement.—James Edward Welsh, the head cashier at No. 1, Pall Mall East, said that the prisoner was a clerk at that branch of the firm. There appeared on the 23rd August a debit entry of £55 in the account of Mrs. Reid. With the exception of certain words, the slip produced was in Archer's handwriting. He had not been to the bank since that date.—The prisoner, who asked no questions, was formally remanded.

Marylebone.

A SINGULAR APPLICATION.—An elderly man applied to Mr. De Rutzen for process against a pawnbroker. The applicant, a short time since met a stranger in a music-hall and purchased a pawn-ticket of him relating to a watch, giving him a few pence for the ticket. Subsequently he went to the pawnbroker, and paid 9d. interest to see the watch, but after a long search, the watch could not be found. The pawnbroker then said that if applicant wanted to see the watch he would have to redeem it and pay 4s. 6d., which applicant at once declined, but he did not get even a sight of the watch.—Mr. De Rutzen: What has become of the watch?—Applicant: I hear that it was stolen. The thief probably had no better title to the watch than you had, and that was none at all. The moral is, don't buy pawn-tickets for a few pence of strangers.—Applicant: But what about my 4s. 6d.? am I to lose it?—Mr. De Rutzen: You must live and learn. If you have a grievance, go to the county court.

West London.

THE FATAL FIGHT.—John Ford, a bottle buyer, living in Bangor-street, Notting Hill, was re-examined on the charge of causing the death of Charles Green, a labourer.—The affray occurred on the 6th inst., inside the Dolphin beerhouse in St. Clement's-road. The prisoners were seen loitering about, and their movements aroused the suspicions of Mr. Mabey, an agent, residing in the neighbourhood, who saw Ward go to the house and make an attempt to force the door. Mr. Mabey communicated with the police, and the prisoners were arrested; but both struggled hard to make good their escape. The police found on Ward a jammy, and this corresponded exactly with the marks on the door of the house, which had been left unoccupied. Previous convictions for felony were proved against Hawland.—Mr. Plowden had no doubt that Hawland was the worst of the two, but Ward must pay the penalty for being the dupe of a thief. He committed Hawland for three months, and Ward for one month with hard labour.

A REASONABLE LUNATIC.

—Henry Charles Fiveash, living at Earlsfield, Wandsworth, was charged with wandering and not being under proper control. The prisoner was attired in clerical garb, and he gave a respectful bow to the magistrate on being placed in the dock.—P.C. CS V said that on the previous afternoon he saw the prisoner at Lower Tooting, without a coat, and wet from his boots to his armpits. He asked him how he could account for being so wet, and he replied that he did not know. Witness ascertained that the prisoner had been pulled out of a ditch. He made several rambling statements, and said his wife had attempted to commit suicide. He took him into custody.—Mr. Plowden: Why?—Witness: He said his wife had attempted to commit suicide, and he went into the water after her.—Mr. James W. Brown, a surgeon, of Norland-place, said he was called to Notting Dale Station, where he saw the deceased, who was dead, but warm. He had since made a post mortem examination, and found a bruise on the face under the left eye, and a contused wound on the back of the head, which might have been caused by a fall. The immediate cause of death was suffocation, the lungs being blocked with half-digested food. The deceased had vomited, and not being able to open his mouth, was suffocated.—The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said: He struck me first, and I struck him back in self-defence.

Thames.

THE WEDDING-DAY ANNIVERSARY.—Robert Head, aged 24, was charged on a warrant with violently assaulting his wife, Mary Head, of 37, Divis-street, Bromley. A gentleman from the Associate Institute for the Prese-

tion of Women watched the case.—The complainant said that on the 13th August, the anniversary of her wedding day, they had been out together, when the prisoner struck her in the eye with his fist, hit her on the head with his boot, cutting it open, and beat her about the body and legs, making her black and blue all over. He also caught hold of her by the throat and tried to strangle her. In reply to Mr. Dickinson, the applicant said that the prisoner had ill-used her on many occasions before.—Mr. Dickinson said he could not allow the prisoner to ill-use her in such a brutal manner, and he sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING CASE.—Emily Rose Meado, 26, described as a married woman, of 213, Cable-street, St. George's-in-the-East, was charged with feloniously discharging a revolver at Annie Sheratky, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm.—The prosecutrix, a Jewess, stated that she was a married woman, and that prisoner had lodged with her about seven months. At about six o'clock on Friday evening she went upstairs to make the beds, when the accused made use of very bad language towards her. She stood against the prisoner's door and asked her why she used such language. The accused then had the revolver in her hand, and pointing it at her, said, "If you don't go away I'll fire at you." Meado then fired the revolver twice.—Mr. Dickinson: Did she point it at you when she fired?—Witness: I can't say if she pointed it at me or the wall. Continuing, the witness said that when the prisoner deliberately dealt her a fearful blow on the upper jaw, splitting one of her teeth and blackening both her eyes. He then ran out of the house without his hat, which dropped off.—Mr. Sheil sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.—Prisoner's father begged for a fine, but the magistrate refused, saying that the prisoner was a young ruffian, and imprisonment would do him good.

Lambeth.

STREET BETTING.—Thomas Bartholomew, Henry Joseph Sargood, William Parratt, and Alfred Payne were charged with causing a wilful obstruction in Greyhound-lane, Streatham, by betting on horse racing.—In consequence of numerous complaints with regard to street betting, Detective Boswell, in company with Constables Vine, Clark, and other officers, kept watch, and on Friday afternoon saw the prisoners together. Pieces of paper passed from one to the other. The prisoners were suddenly surprised and taken into custody, and upon Parratt various documents and betting books were found. The other prisoners denied having anything to do with betting.—Mr. Birrell discharged Bartholomew, but fined Sargood 20s., or four days, £1 10s., or one month.

A BOY BURGLAR AND A FEMALE RECEIVER.—Charles Oakes, 13, was charged on remand with burglariously breaking and entering a dwelling-house in Conroy-street, Wandsworth-road, and stealing various articles; and Lucy Morcher, 48, of Woodgate-street, was further charged with receiving some of the articles, well knowing them to have been stolen.

The male prisoner was shown to be a desperate young lad, and a few nights back got over a high wall, and so into the back premises of the house in question. Here he forced back the window catch with a knife, and then forced the shutters of the kitchen with a chopper. From the house the property mentioned in the charge was missed.

Detective Gilbey made inquiries, and took the male prisoner into custody, and he confessed to the burglary, and also stated that he had sold some of the stolen property to the female prisoner, who was afterwards taken into custody. It was now stated that the boy had for a long time borne a bad character, and that there was little doubt the female prisoner had encouraged him and other lads to bring stolen property to her.—Mr. Birrell said with regard to the boy it would be necessary, he should be taken care of, and directed Mr. Irremonger, the School Board officer, to find a school for him. With regard to the female, it was certain she was a most dangerous woman, and evidently encouraged lads to steal and bring their plunder to her.—He sentenced her to one month's hard labour.

Southwark.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—W. Harrison, 33, a navy, was brought up, on remand, with violently assaulting Mary Kitch, by striking her on the head with a hatchet.—The facts of the case were fully reported recently, when it appeared that the prosecutrix, who lived in the same house as the prisoner, was violently attacked by the latter with a hatchet on the pretence that she had brought a man into the house with her and that he would not let the boy go into the house, unless you know something more of it. I will have the inquiries made, and you can apply again.—Applicant: If you will grant the license for a short time I can see what sort of a troupe it is.—Mr. Bros: I shall certainly advise you not to let the child go into the troupe, unless you know something more of it. I will have the inquiries made, and you can apply again next week.—Applicant then withdrew.

Southwark.

FATAL FALL DOWNSTAIRS.—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on the body of Mary Ann Henley, 79, a widow, who had lived with her son, a stationer's assistant, at 50, Gayton-road, Hampstead.—The deceased had for some years suffered from heart disease and asthma, and on Wednesday, Dr. Dolahunt, one of the medical officers of the Hampstead Provident Dispensary, of which the deceased was a member, prescribed for her. In the evening, she went to the dispensary to get the medicine, and returned home about nine o'clock. As she was going upstairs to her room she suddenly fell, and was found dressed, lying with her feet above her, on the stairs, and her face on the landing. It was supposed that she had been seized with giddiness and fell down head first. Her face was cut, and she was bleeding from the nostrils and a wound on her nose. She continued unconscious until she died from concussion and compression of the brain.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FALL THROUGH A STAGE TRAP-DOOR.

—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest at the St. Giles' Coroner's Court on the body of Walter Bland, 33, a chimney sweep, of 41, Great Wild-street, Drury Lane.—The deceased, three years ago, fell through a stage trap-door at the Gaiety Theatre. Since then he had been unwell and had been vomiting blood. Last Wednesday he was at work, but after going to bed gave a sudden cough and blood spurted from his mouth, and he died before medical aid arrived.—Dr. John Welch stated that death had resulted from the rupture of an aneurism in the lungs, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

Wandsworth.

ALLIED HOUSEBREAKING.—Harry Hawland and James Ward were brought up for re-examination on a charge of attempting to break into 4, Cleveland-terrace, Barnes. The prisoners were seen loitering about, and their movements aroused the suspicions of Mr. Mabey, an agent, residing in the neighbourhood, who saw Ward go to the house and make an attempt to force the door. Last Wednesday he was at work, but after going to bed gave a sudden cough and blood spurted from his mouth, and he died before medical aid arrived.—Dr. John Welch stated that death had resulted from the rupture of an aneurism in the lungs, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

LONDON AND THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

A procession paraded the principal thoroughfare of the southern district of West Ham on Saturday afternoon in support of the Australian strikers. It started from the Kandolph-road, Mr. McNulty, on horseback, acting as chief marshal. He was assisted by about fifty delegates. There was a number of bands and banners, representing numerous benefit and trade societies, and a house-to-house collection was made. On Sunday there was another procession for the purpose of collecting money for Australia, and the Dock, Wharf, and Riverside Union have promised to solicit help on their way to Victoria Park, where they intend holding a meeting. The total amount collected in the boxes at the demonstration was £52 8s. 3d., and in addition a fairly good sum was secured by canvassers, who visited the shops and houses, but whose collections have not up to the present been audited by the treasurer, Alderman Phillips.

A NOVEL FEATURE.

A novel feature of the new opera, "La Cigale," at the Lyric Theatre will be the introduction of an orchestra of fifteen ladies, under the direction of Miss Lila Clay.

KILLED BEFORE A MOTHER'S EYES.

—Mr. E. Baxter held an inquest at the London Hospital concerning the death of Lewis Andre, aged 3 years and 6 months, the son of a tailor residing at 42, Fashion-street, Spitalfields.—Rachel Andre, the mother, stated that on Tuesday afternoon the deceased went to the Jewish Infants' School, Commercial-street, at four o'clock. She went to fetch him, and as she got near the school she saw her child, in company with another about his own age crossing the road just in front of a cart coming from the direction of Whitechapel. She fainted, and when she recovered she found that her child had been run over.—Joseph Wilson, of 374, Kingsland-road, said he saw the children crossing the road, and when near the centre

they seemed to hesitate and then separated and ran in different directions. A miller's wagon was just passing, and in trying to avoid one the driver pulled his horses on to the other. The child was knocked down, and the wheel went over its head. So far as witness could see the carriage was in no way to blame.—Mr. Wimhurst, medical surgeon, deposed that the deceased's head was smashed and the jaw fractured. The injuries were so severe that death must have been instantaneous.—Other witnesses deposed that the driver could not have avoided the accident, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, exonerating him from all blame.

Westminster.

CHAIRMARKING CARMAN'S LICENSES.—A cobbler handed up his license to Mr. Sheil, complaining that it had been "chairmarked" by his late employer, so that he could not obtain work. Three proprietors to whom he had applied told him that he would not suit.—Mr. Sheil: What is the matter with the license?—The applicant: The particular of my last service look as if they were written with a stick. The writing is large and beastly—that is understood in the trade.—Mr. Sheil: If a man chooses to write large I have no power to make him write small.—The license was handed back to the applicant, who walked off without a summons.

Greenwich.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—James Johnson, 21, labourer, no home, was charged, on remand, with stealing 2s. from the pocket of Patrick O'Connell, tailor, of High-street, Deptford, and assaulting P.C.'s 431 R, Thornton, 30 R Reserve, and Commerford, 241 R, in July last.—The prisoner, when arrested on the charge of theft, was very violent, and struggled with the police. He was assisted by a rough crowd, some of whom picked up a constable's barrow and threw it on top of the police. The barrow was pulled away, when the prisoner's leg caught it and was broken.—The prisoner declared that the leg was fractured by a blow from a truncheon; but this was not borne out by the evidence.—Mr. Marsham committed the prisoner for six months' hard labour for the assault.

West Ham.

DISPUTE AT THE DOCKS.—David T. Donoghue, 37, a labourer, of 41, Hack-road, Tidal Basin, was charged at West Ham with assaulting Michael Madden, at Alice-street, Canning Town.—Inspector Marsh said the prisoner was too ill to attend, and the case arose out of a quarrel at the docks—jealousy as to a foreman.—P.C. Wilkins, 151 K, said that at about half-past eleven on Friday night he was on duty at Tidal Basin, when he heard a disturbance outside the India-boat, and was split in two.—Dr. Crane, 171, East India-road, deposed that the body was in an advanced state of decomposition that it was impossible to make a post mortem with any good result. Considerable violence had been used to the head, which was torn clean away, and witness was of opinion that some animal had been gnawing at it.—The jury returned a verdict of found dead.

Inquests.

INQUESTS ON THE BODIES OF THE POLICE.—At the Old Bailey, on Saturday, before the Recorder, Nicholas Schumacher, 20, was indicted for shooting at Thomas Saunders, with intent.—The prosecutor is a builder and contractor, residing at Kensington, and prisoner was employed in the kitchen at the French Exhibition. The latter made the acquaintance of the former's wife, and differences arose between her and her husband. Recently the husband missed several articles. On July 19 he found which his marriage certificate and a photograph were wrapped. Upon inquiry the prosecutor found the photo was that of the prisoner, and upon questioning the latter he admitted a revolver and said, "I have something here which will do for you." Afterwards he saw the prisoner outside his lodgings, and after some words the prisoner went into the house. Shortly afterwards prosecutor heard his wife's voice from the inside of the house, and upon endeavoring to look through the window a shot was fired. The bullet went through the rim of the prosecutor's hat and grazed his forehead. The police entered the premises and found the prisoner with the prosecutor's wife in a bedroom. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

Highgate.

DISPUTE IN THE CHURCHYARD.—Mr. Baxter held an inquest at Bromley respecting the death of a female child, whose body was found in Poplar Churchyard.—P.C. Fredk. Blundell, 303 K, deposed to being shown a flannel parcel which contained the body of a child. He conveyed it to the station, where it was seen by a doctor. The head was split in two.—Dr. Cranes, 171, East India-road, deposed that the body was in an advanced state of decomposition that it was impossible to make a post mortem with any good result. Considerable violence had been used to the head, which was torn clean away, and witness was of opinion that some animal had been gnawing at it.—The jury returned a verdict of found dead.

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West Ham

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES AND FORGERY.

At the Guildhall Police Court on Thursday, Howell Price Davies, 32, of Wells-street, Oxford-street, and Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate, was brought up on remand, charged before Mr. Alderman Ronals, with obtaining £20 from John Howdes, a clerk, and also with obtaining £20 from Arthur Keet, a clerk, by false pretences. The two amounts were obtained from the prosecutors under the following circumstances—Davies advertised for clerks who were willing to give £20 as security, which amount, it was stated, would be returned upon the termination of their engagements. Both Keet and Howdes answered the advertisement, and upon the understanding that large sums would pass through their hands, they deposited the above amounts with the accused. Subsequently, on discovering that no business whatever was done, they gave notice to leave, and applied for the return of their deposit. They were continually put off, and had not, up to the present time, received back their £20.—Mr. Crawford (City solicitor) on Thursday appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and stated that besides the charge of false pretences, there would be the more serious charge of forgery. The first charge would be for forging and uttering an acceptance for £20; the second of forging and uttering a cheque for £20 odd, and the third, a bill for £20. Mr. Crawford proposed only to finish the cases of false pretences, and then, after giving short evidence on the other charges, to apply for a further adjournment.—Edward Stowes Turner, licensed victualler, of the Blue Posts public-house, Charlotte-street, Pitman-square, said that the prisoner had been in the habit of frequenting his house as a customer. He had been in the habit of cashing cheques for the prisoner. The first cheque he cashed was for £5, and that was in the month of May. On or about the 15th of June accused brought him a bill of exchange for £20. It purported to be accepted by a Mrs. W. Keet. Witness lent prisoner £20 upon the bill. He had previously cashed a cheque for prisoner bearing the same name. Witness subsequently advanced him another £4 upon the acceptance. Witness passed the bill through his bankers, and it was returned marked "no account." On the 19th July prisoner gave him the cheque for £20, and said, "I cannot give you all now; I will pay you £20 and the rest after." Witness gave him £12 odd change. That cheque was returned marked "no account." Witness frequently wrote to the accused concerning it, but could get no satisfaction. After the cheque was dishonoured, the prisoner drew a bill on him for £20 by his consent. That was to enable the prisoner to pay him what he owed him upon the dishonoured cheque. Witness managed to get the bill back through his solicitor. The bill produced, purporting to be drawn by witness and accepted by the prisoner, was a forgery. The prisoner had no authority to draw the bill. The signature was a bad imitation.—Evidence was then given as to the handwriting upon the cheque and bills being in the handwriting of the accused.—Mr. Alderman Ronals granted a further remand.

CHARGE AGAINST A CLUB STEWARD.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Thursday, Leonard Sufer, steward of the Club Autonomie, in Windmill-street, was summoned for resisting P.C. Darch, Division, in the execution of his duty; and William March, Theobalds-end, was summoned for a similar offence.—Inspector Bassett having informed the magistrate that the last-named defendant was detained in prison under remand for larceny in another name, the case against Sufer was proceeded with.—The evidence given was to the effect that on Saturday, September 6th, a man named William Stegar requested P.C. Darch to go to the Autonomie Club and arrest a person who had stolen a ring. Stegar entered the club and induced the man to come down into the hall; but when the policeman came in to arrest him, the defendant and March got in front of him, and the latter pushed the officer back-wards, saying, "I know all about the case; you won't have the man." At the same time Sufer caught hold of the man and pushed him away to the back of the premises, making some remark which the constable did not understand. Several people came down into the hall and got the man away whilst the defendant and March kept hold of the constable, and tried to eject him.—At this point Mr. Newton observed that the charge was a most serious one, and he should remand the defendant in custody until Wednesday next, when the person under remand would be before the court.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

At the Greenwich Police Court on Thursday, William Barrett, 30, alias Watson, who refused his address, was charged with unlawfully and knowingly by false pretences obtaining £5. 8d. from William Davies, the money of the South-Eastern Railway Company.—Evidence was given that a letter was received at the London Bridge Station from the prisoner, enclosing a railway ticket. In reply a voucher for £5. 8d., payable at Deptford Station, was sent—John Benjamin, tobacconist, of Deptford Broadway, deposited to receive a letter for the prisoner, bearing the South-Eastern Railway seal, and Inspector Stiles stated that he paid the prisoner the £5. 8d. on receipt of the voucher.—A small charge was gone into against the prisoner of attempting to obtain £1. Id. in the same way. In this case the application for the refunding of money for "an unused ticket" was made in the name of Mason, and a voucher was sent to him at the shop of Mrs. Andrews, 30, Lamport Vale, Lewisham. The voucher, however, had not been cashed—it was stated that the prisoner, when arrested, had several tickets in his possession, which had been issued but not clipped. The prisoner was said to be respectably connected.—The accused, who appeared to feel his position acutely, made no reply to the charge, and was committed for trial at the sessions.

ROBBERY IN PICCADILLY.

James Eames, 23, no occupation, address refused, was charged at the Marlborough-street Police Court with stealing a handbag containing a pocket-handkerchief, together of £1. 10s., belonging to Caroline Howell, of Newtow, Montgomeryshire.—The prosecutor said that while she was walking along Piccadilly in the afternoon the prisoner ran after her in the hotel in which they passed the night at Vukovar assured Dr. Liddon that there was only one carriage in the whole of Vukovar (a portentous falsehood), and that it belonged to the waiter's brother-in-law—"a beautiful carriage with springs." Dr. Liddon accordingly engaged this carriage to take up the following day to Bishop Strossmayer's, a distance of eighteen miles. I was not present when this bargain was made, and I had my doubts. Next morning we waited for our carriage, but waited in vain for more than an hour. At last I pointed to a wretched looking little wooden wagon with some straw at the bottom, and a half wooden seat with a crossbar which caught the sitter in the small of the back. This thing was harnessed to a shaggy little pony, at the head of which stood a shagger and a driver boy of 14. I suggested to Liddon that this was our "beautiful carriage with springs." "Dear friend," he said, "that would be an equipage in which to arrive at the palace of a princely bishop," and he quickly drew a comical picture of a sick father (probably as ascrophyl as our carriage) and Liddon's sympathy was at once enlisted; so we started along a muddy road, with ruts in some places a foot deep. After four miles of horrible running along Bolton-street pursued by a crowd of people. He got off the vehicle, joined the chase, and caught the prisoner, who when arrested, said, "You are no man to detain me."—In reply to the magistrate, the accused expressed his sorrow for what he had done, and said he had never before offended. Mr. Hannay passed sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DASTARDLY ACT.

An attempt to upset a train was made at Croydon the other morning. A youth named Wild and two companions were, it is alleged, seen on the embankment, near to East Croydon Station. They were watched for a time, and Wild was then seen to push a large stone on to the up-line. A train from South Croydon was just approaching, but a plate-layer pushed towards the plank and removed it, and thus probably prevented a very serious accident. The youths ran away, but two were captured, and are now in custody.

OUTRAGE IN LIMERICK.
On Saturday the police of New Palais county, Limerick, arrested two farmers and their servants at Dromkeen on a charge of shooting at Robert Boyle, a farmer and road-constructor, as he was driving home the previous night in company with Daniel Fitzgerald and Thomas Kirby. Boyle says the prisoners attempted to stop his horse, and failing they fired three revolver shots at him. No one was struck.—The accused were remanded.

A BRUTAL MOTHER.

Emily Able, 35, was charged on remand at the Lambeth Police Court with violently assaulting her daughter by throwing a poker at her and causing an injury to her head.—Mr. Morris appeared to prosecute on behalf of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and stated that the prisoner was a very drunken woman, and frequently knocked her daughter about. On the 1st inst. she came home drunk and used foul language to the girl, and when her husband remonstrated with her she took up a pair of tongs and attempted to strike him. He got the tongs from her, when she seized a poker and threw it at the girl. It struck her violently on the head, causing severe injury, and a doctor had to be consulted.—Evidence was given in support of the complainant, and P.C. 3387 stated that when he took the prisoner into custody she was very drunk.—Dr. Godwin, who attended the girl, stated that the injury on the head was about three-quarters of an inch in length.—Mr. Birrell, after hearing a very rambling defence by the prisoner, said she was a brutal mother, and sentenced her to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A HUSBAND'S REVENGE.

Before the Kingston-on-Thames borouh magistrate, Henry Honeycombe, landlord of the "Old King's Head" public-house, Hampton Wick, was summoned for assaulting James Sawyer, formerly a keeper engaged at the Home Park, on September 6th.—The evidence was to the effect that the defendant was married about two years ago at Barnes, and lived happily with his wife until last April, when the complainant, who had taken lodgings at the "King's Head" public-house, made the acquaintance of Mrs. Honeycombe. On the morning of August 8th defendant entered his parlour and took his wife and the complainant together under suspicious circumstances. He turned Sawyer out, advising him not to go there again, but forgave his wife, who promised not to offend again. Mrs. Honeycombe, however, had secret meetings with the complainant outside the house, and received letters from him through the postman, to whom they were posted. Three of these were found by Honeycombe in his wife's pocket on September 8th. One commented, "My very, very own true darling little wife," and was couched in loving terms, one of the sentences being, "You know how very, very dearly I love you," and another, "Heaps of kisses for the dearest little woman on earth to me." It concluded, "From your very true, loving, and ever-faithful old boy, E. J. S. Good-bye, darling, and God bless you." The others were of a similar nature, and in each of them the defendant invited Mrs. Honeycombe to meet him. Exasperated at this state of things, Honeycombe told his brother-in-law that he had to be provided for the King of Saxony and his wife, that Saxony which was the foe of Prussia and the ally of Austria in 1866, but which is now ruled by a monarch whom the late Emperor Frederick appointed to be the mentor and friend in need of his eldest son. Shortly after the arrival of the Austrian Emperor he exchanged visits with the King of Saxony, and at seven o'clock the three sovereigns and their chancellors, and the rest of their suites sat down to dinner, which was superbly served with gold and silver plate. The castle and grounds were illuminated, and bonfires were blazing on the heights. On Thursday the Emperor started at a quarter past seven o'clock in the morning, on horseback, for the review of the manoeuvres, whence they were followed about three-quarters of an hour later by the King of Saxony.

ASSAULT BY A SOLDIER.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Thursday, Edward Bullock, 22, a private in the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, of Wellington barracks, was charged with assaulting two women, Emma White and Minnie Boyd, in Hyde Park, between eleven and twelve on the previous night.—Emma White deposed that she was standing near the Hyde Park Corner of Botten Row, when the soldier came up to her, and without making any remark, struck her in the face with his fist. He then went up to Minnie Boyd, knocked her down, and tore her clothes as she lay. Witness shouted "Police" and "Murder," and the prisoner left Boyd and returned to her. (White) and struck her on the breast. He then ran away, but the police came and arrested him, and took him to the station.—George James, a clerk, corroborated some portion of this evidence, but the woman Boyd did not attend, the other woman stating that she had two young children to look after.—P.C. Farnell, who arrested the soldier, said that he was very drunk, used bad language, and gave a great deal of trouble on the way to the station. One of the women had her clothes very much torn. The accused, in defence, said he was very sorry for what he had done. He was under the influence of drink at the time.—The officer in attendance gave him an indifferent character, and Mr. Newton sent him to prison for twenty-one days.

STEALING A CHILD.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, Anna Pace, 40, married, of Berkley-court, Clerkenwell, was charged with stealing Charles Theodore Pugsley, aged four years and four months from the lawful custody of his mother, Amy Pugsley.—The prosecutrix said the previous afternoon she sent her child from a house in Milman-street, St. Pancras, to a public-house a short distance off for some time. Her boy did not return, and she gave information to the police. Shortly after ten o'clock that day she was called to the King's Cross-road Police Station, and there saw the child.—P.C. Hayles, 44, Y Division, said this morning he saw the prisoner in company with a man leading the child along St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell. As he passed her the woman exclaimed, "Policeman, you had better look after this child. It belongs to me, and I will have nothing more to do with it, as his father will not attend to me." Noticing that the child answered the description of which the prosecutrix had lost, he questioned the woman, and in reply she said, "The child belongs to me. I'll tell you nothing more." Witness thereupon took her into custody. The prosecutrix was communicated with, and on coming to King's Cross-road Police Station claimed the child.—In defence, the prisoner said her good nature prompted her to take care of the child.—Mr. Shill committed Pago for trial to the sessions.

A PAINFUL RIDE WITH CANON LIDDON.

Canon McColl, writing in the Speaker, gives an amusing illustration of Dr. Liddon's great simplicity and trustfulness of character. During their famous "impulse Christian" journey in the Balkans, one of the waters of the hotel in which they passed the night at Vukovar assured Dr. Liddon that there was only one carriage in the whole of Vukovar (a portentous falsehood), and that it belonged to the waiter's brother-in-law—"a beautiful carriage with springs." Dr. Liddon accordingly engaged this carriage to take up the following day to Bishop Strossmayer's, a distance of eighteen miles. I was not present when this bargain was made, and I had my doubts. Next morning we waited for our carriage, but waited in vain for more than an hour. At last I pointed to a wretched looking little wooden wagon with some straw at the bottom, and a half wooden seat with a crossbar which caught the sitter in the small of the back. This thing was harnessed to a shaggy little pony, at the head of which stood a shagger and a driver boy of 14. I suggested to Liddon that this was our "beautiful carriage with springs." "Dear friend," he said, "that would be an equipage in which to arrive at the palace of a princely bishop," and he quickly drew a comical picture of a sick father (probably as ascrophyl as our carriage) and Liddon's sympathy was at once enlisted; so we started along a muddy road, with ruts in some places a foot deep. After four miles of horrible running along Bolton-street pursued by a crowd of people. He got off the vehicle, joined the chase, and caught the prisoner, who when arrested, said, "You are no man to detain me."—In reply to the magistrate, the accused expressed his sorrow for what he had done, and said he had never before offended. Mr. Shill committed Pago for trial to the sessions.

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Arrangements are being made for carrying out five evictions on the Marquis of Lansdowne's Duggearan estate, where the plan of campaign is in force.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING.

The Austrian Emperor, who left Szekelyhely at the close of the Hungarian manoeuvres, arrived at Breslau on Wednesday and paid a visit to the German Empress who is staying there. In the afternoon, he went on to Rohstock, where he was received according to arrangement by the German Emperor. The picturesque village or townlet which is the scene of this imperial meeting forms the terminus of a branch railway line from Breslau. The meeting of the two sovereigns at the profusely ornamented little station (where was mounted a guard of honour consisting of a composite company of picked men from all the regiments of the 6th Army Corps) was most cordial and affectionate. The train arrived about half past four, and the two Emperors embraced several times over. The German Emperor lost no time in presenting his new chancellor to his Austrian ally, who conversed with General von Caprivi a little longer naturally with than with any other member of his German Majesty's suite. As a matter of course, the two sovereigns had exchanged their respective uniforms and orders, and the German Emperor wearing the Illusar uniform of Austria, while his ally, on the other hand, looked quite Prussian in the garb of the Kaiser Franz Regiment of the Guards in Berlin. Taking their seats in a barouche and four, the two Emperors, chatting gaily, drove away to the castle, the bells of the village ringing out merrily at a wedding, while the school children and the simple country folk who lined the route in gaping crowds cheered lustily, especially when the two sovereigns approached the triumphal arch of Srebrzyn, where the inevitable bevy of white-robed and wreath-crowned maidens had taken their stand, from whose midst there stepped Countess Hoyos to offer a nosegay to the Emperor. The space in the chateau being limited, Count Kalnoky and General von Caprivi are quartered in a mansion not far off, while separate housing has also been provided for the King of Saxony and his suite, that Saxony which was the foe of Prussia and the ally of Austria in 1866, but which is now ruled by a monarch whom the late Emperor Frederick appointed to be the mentor and friend in need of his eldest son. Shortly after the arrival of the Austrian Emperor he exchanged visits with the King of Saxony, and at seven o'clock the three sovereigns and their chancellors, and the rest of their suites sat down to dinner, which was superbly served with gold and silver plate. The castle and grounds were illuminated, and bonfires were blazing on the heights. On Thursday the Emperor started at a quarter past seven o'clock in the morning, on horseback, for the review of the manoeuvres, whence they were followed about three-quarters of an hour later by the King of Saxony.

THE SPEED OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

Some time ago a dispute arose as to whether the fastest trains were run in England or on the Continent. The disputed point has now, says Iron, been settled in favour of the English trains, the decision being the result of investigations by railway engineers, published in a recent issue of a German paper. England, at present, runs the fastest trains on the continent at a speed of 40 miles per hour. The fastest train in England, on the other hand, covers the distance of 177½ miles, allowing for difference of time of 14 minutes, in 3 hours 54 minutes, consequently at an average speed of 45 miles an hour. These trains not only exceed in point of average speed the fastest trains on the Continent, but closely approach the quickest English train, that between Euston and Edinburgh, which, including stops, covers 400 miles in 8½ hours, or at an average speed of 47 miles an hour. The speed of the Irish mail train between Dublin and Cork (66 miles), which is run at an average speed of over 41 miles per hour, is almost matched by the somewhat similar stretch of road between Berlin and Hanover. This distance of 138 miles is covered, allowing for difference of time of 15 minutes, in 3 hours 53 minutes, consequently at an average speed of 40 miles an hour. The Austrian express from Berlin to Vienna, on the other hand, covers the distance of 231 miles at an average speed of only 36 miles per hour, while the fast train between Berlin and Cologne reaches an average speed of 32 miles an hour, the distance being 322 miles. The fast train between Hamburg and Paris makes the run of 361 miles in 9 hours 15 minutes, or at an average speed of 37½ miles an hour; it is considerably faster than the English trains.

DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

Dr. Wynn Westcott held an inquiry at the Islington Coroners' Court, touching the death of Nelly Gover, aged three, the daughter of a cabdriver, residing at 53, George's-road, Holloway-road.—The mother of the child stated that deceased was apparently well and healthy on the 12th instant, and ran errands for her, but the following morning she died suddenly before a doctor could be summoned. She thought her child was hampered by the want of room, as there was a small house, for which she was weekly rent was paid. Both from beneath the floor of her dwelling and the one adjoining a horrible stench arose, rendering the place almost unbearable.—The coroner, who is a very manly man, said that he would take care that the condition of the house was reported to the sanitary authorities, but that the witness must give the sanitary inspector full particulars when he called.—Mrs. Gover said she would readily do so, as she intended quitting the house as soon as possible. Dr. Roberts, of St. James's-road, Holloway, stated that death was due to asphyxia consequent upon bronchitis and congestion of the lungs.—The coroner's office (Mr. Connell) mentioned that there was a pestilence in the rear of the house which the coroner was in an unhealthy state.—Mrs. Gover said the dustbin had been left by the previous tenant full of refuse, but this she had cleared out. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

A WEST-END BURGLARY.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Thursday, Charles Phillips, 31, of no home, was charged with being a suspected person, found concealed on the unoccupied premises, No. 47, Great Portland-street, supposed for the purpose of committing a felony; also with burglariously entering the premises of Alfred Hill, tobacconist, 45, Great Portland-street.—The evidence was to the effect that between two and three on Thursday morning the prosecutor heard a noise at the back of the house, and looking out saw the prisoner standing on the roof of the next house, No. 47, which was being repaired, and found the prisoner between the roof and the ceiling, stated that he had been broken into a night before, and that he had been to the gaming-table, and they had been playing cards for high stakes, and every day in betting. In the course of one evening alone he lost the sum of 3,000,000 francs (210,000). M. Tortoz was not only endowed with wealth, but was very handsome, and considered the best rider, dancer, and fencer in the city. But riches and popularity produced one passion—that of gambling. Every night he spent playing cards for high stakes, and every day in betting. In the course of one evening alone he lost the sum of 3,000,000 francs (210,000). M. Tortoz was not only endowed with wealth, but was very handsome, and considered the best rider, dancer, and fencer in the city. But riches and popularity produced one passion—that of gambling. Every night he spent playing cards for high stakes, and every day in betting. In the course of one evening alone he lost the sum of 3,000,000 francs (210,000). M. Tortoz was not only endowed with wealth, but was very handsome, and considered the best rider, dancer, and fencer in the city. But riches and popularity produced one passion—that of gambling. Every night he spent playing cards for high stakes, and every day in betting. In the course of one evening alone he lost the sum of 3,000,000 francs (210,000). M. Tortoz was not only endowed with wealth, but was very handsome, and considered the best rider, dancer, and fencer in the city. But riches and popularity produced one passion—that of gambling. Every night he spent playing cards for high stakes, and every day in betting. In the course of one evening alone he lost the sum of 3,000,000 francs (210,000). M. Tortoz was not only endowed with wealth, but was very handsome, and considered the best rider, dancer, and fencer in the city. But riches and popularity produced one passion—that of gambling. Every night he spent playing cards for high stakes, and every day in betting. In the course of one evening alone he lost the sum of 3,000,000 francs (210,000). M. Tortoz was not only endowed with wealth, but was very handsome, and considered the best rider, dancer, and fencer in the city. But riches and popularity produced one passion—that of gambling. Every night he spent playing cards for high

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1890.

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

The Charwitz is expected to arrive at Constantinople on October 15th.

The French order of Freemasons have expelled M. Ligonier, the noted Boulangist, for his participation in the general's conspiracy.

The Italian observatories report an unusual number of meteors this year since the 10th of August.

At Corfe Castle, the other day, a carter was driving over a level crossing, when a train dashed past and cut the horse in two pieces.

The name of Viscount Liford has been struck off the Worcestershire register of voters, on the ground that, as he is a peer, he has no right to vote.

An order arising out of the disputes in regard to General Bulwer was fought on Tuesday. The contestants were M. Morelme and Mr. D'Anjou, deputy of the Aisne.

The two were seriously wounded.

The names of the two guides who accompanied Sir Edward Blaize to Mt. Blanc have been found on the foot of the glacier of Montenay. It is conjectured that the mountaineer is dead before his guides.

An industrial and economic exhibition has been opened in Tashkend, to promote the commerce of the country, and to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its occupation by Russia.

Private to A. Safford, of the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, fell into the river Liffey the other day, and from the effects of his injuries, he has died at St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin.

Gustave Tuckel, a notorious miser, has come to a grisly end in New York. Although having 100,000 in the bank, he denied himself the common necessities of life, and died of starvation.

Major Wissmann will probably return to East Africa in October. Dr. Peters, at a dinner given to him at Frankfort, said that he desired to return to Africa as soon as possible, in order to "co-operate with Emin Pacha."

The labour conference at Sydney has instructed the strike committees in the various Australian colonies to order all men affiliated to the labour union to hold themselves in readiness to strike. It also called out on strike the wool shearers, labourers, and carriers.

Vera Odalisa, a young Russian girl of 15, who some time ago eloped with a friend of her father, of thirty years of age, taking with her \$500, has been arrested at Hamburg, while buying steamer tickets to America. She has since been sent back to her parents home at Rypik. Her companion was a married man with thirteen children.

Sir C. Russell, addressing a Liberal meeting at Leith, said Mr. Gladstone's policy in 1858 to 1860 did not obtain from the Indian Revenue Department. He was a clerk to some insurance companies and in that capacity he fraudulently obtained money for used stamps on fiscal policies. He was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

It has been mooted of having a National Exhibition in Rome in the year next. A deputation of Italian citizens interviewed Signor Bascellino the subject, and he has promised to support the project every way. A petition asking for the removal of the Government is being circulated.

A steward sailor, believed to come from Canada's Quay, while walking along the Dee Banks near Chester, observed a pup dog, apparently drowning in the river. He stripped, plunged in, and reached the dog, which, receiving encouragement, swam ashore. The man, however, was seized with cramp and drowned. The body has been recovered, but not identified.

Damages to the extent of £25,000 has been caused by a fire, which raged for several hours, at the Briton Ferry chemical works, at Neath. Two sets, containing six acid chambers, were destroyed, with the great towers attached. The fire originated in the stores under the chambers, in which were stocked 250 tons of nitre cake and 100 tons of sulphate of copper. There was about 1,600 tons of acid in the chambers.

Montagu Tottenham, bill discounter, of Chancery-lane, who has been charged at the West London Police Court with converting an acceptance to his own use, should have attempted to be bound over to surrender at the next session of the Central Criminal Court. Neither the defendant nor his surety put in an appearance, and Mr. Curtis Bennett extricated the bail, subject to a satisfactory explanation.

The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st April, when there was a balance of £3,200,000, to the 13th inst., were £30,276,191 against £35,077,450 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,822,002. The net expenditure for the same date in 1889, the Treasury balance on the 13th inst. amounted to £1,334,000, and at the same date in 1889 to £1,319,120.

George Howard, was charged at Marlborough-street Police Court, with stealing a quantity of jewellery, the property of William Nallrett private hotel keeper. The prisoner was in the prosecutor's employ but left suddenly in February last, and the jeweller was then mislead. Information was at once given to the police, but no clue could be obtained of the accused until Sunday, when he was found serving in the bar of the Swiss Cottage public-house. He was remanded.

Great commotion has been caused in aristocratic circles in Paris by the exercise on the part of the Emperor Camillo of an undoubtedly right of the State. For the past sixteen months he has been the object of the French press.

On Tuesday, the fashionable night, he dined at the Casino de Paris, but this year the Emperor of the Republic has chosen to claim the title of King.

He is no longer displaced at his disposal, and during it, Germany is indignant, and threatening the Conde de Franque.

John Hickey, a cornerman, was charged at the Liverpool Police Court with stealing £100 on the property of Mrs. Alderman, an American lady, containing jewellery worth £100. The portmanteau was stolen from a steamer to the railway terminus. A police officer saw Hickey with the portmanteau on his shoulders in a low part of the station, and as he gave an unsatisfactory account of found drowned was returned.

Mr. Bostock's menagerie was entering a turnpike professional order, a van containing two performing lions took too sharp a turn in entering Meadowside from Victoria-road, and was upset, blocking the tramway rails. A large crowd collected, and some excitement prevailed when it became known that the occupants of the van were home, and that they were trying to break through. Resistance was speedily at hand, however, and before long the van was replaced on its

wheels and took its place again in the procession.

It is the man who cannot write that makes his mark in the world.

A baby recently born in Shamokin, Penn., measured only five inches.

An old maid asks, "If whatsoever is right, how does it happen that I'm left?"

"Actions speak louder than words," unless you happen to be using the telephone.

About 40,000 enumerators will be employed in taking the census in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Balfour had exactly 1,150 questions asked at his head in the last session.

The closure was successfully applied upon thirty-five occasions in the last session.

The House of Commons had before it in the 1889 session 418 great and small bills.

The Earl of Londesborough has been elected president of the Holderness (East Yorkshire) Conservative Association.

The keepers of the cycling record should really be more careful. It is continually getting broken.

"Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," as the assaulted man said when he struck his assailant.

Marriage has been described as "a lottery, in which all draw something—usually a baby carriage."

There are as many as 140 daily papers in the State of Pennsylvania. Some of them are also in a state of prosperity.

It is said that the publisher of a book called "Advice to Plain Women" only disposed of one copy, and that was stolen.

A "youthful reader" wastes a penny stamp to inform a contemporary that the best kind of paper to make kites is fly paper.

According to an eminent student of anthropology, large voluminous ears are the most marked characteristic of the criminal.

Twelve seamen, of the vessel Challenger were washed overboard in a hurricane in the Atlantic on the 1st inst.

Smokeless powder will, says the French War Minister, render offensive tactics more difficult.

A skilful cork-cutter can produce from 1,500 to 2,000 corks a day, his only tools being two sharp knives with broad blades.

The unsuccessful actress who married an architect had the satisfaction of knowing that she, at least, had a husband who could draw houses.

General Boulangier has lost his old-time opponent, M. Jodrin, who contested Montmartre against him at the last general election.

Sir J. Lubbock, in answer to a correspondent, has intimated that he proposes to reintroduce a half-holiday till as soon as Parliament reassembles.

Several privates of the King's Royal Rifles, who have been arrested on a charge of highway robbery at Aldershot, were committed for trial at the Winchester Assizes on Thursday.

Our Parliamentarians are eminently inquisitive people. In the last session 6,919 questions were put to Ministers—3,073 were asked by English, 3,103 by Irish, 631 by Scottish, and 13 by Welsh members.

Mrs. Miller, wife of the governor of North Dakota, dropped into the office of a newspaper at Dryden (N.Y.) recently, and set a couple of sticks of matter, as a reminder of the old days when she was a compositor in that office.

A new use is reported to have been discovered for English soap—namely, for the curing of bacon. It is found that a sprinkling of hops in the brine when bacon and hams are put in pickle adds greatly to the flavour of both, and enables them to be kept an indefinite period.

The body of a railway foreman, named Bodington, was found on the North Union Railway at Preston, decapitated. The head was five yards from the trunk. There was also found, a few yards from the same spot, a little later, the body of James Ward, goods guard, who was run over and killed.

It is announced from Tunis that, consequent on a heavy storm which recently raged over Kifran, a horde of shrew mice, coming no one knows whence, made their way towards that town. Over 10,000 of their bodies were found under the walls the next morning. In native opinion, the incursion is viewed as pre-arranged some epidemic.

The blackberry crop in Kent this season is an exceptionally large one, and the fruit, owing to the hot sun and high temperature, is of very fine quality. In a few instances blackberries are preserved in bottles or made into jam, but the bulk of the fruit, except what is gathered by the villagers, is allowed to drop off.

The remains of the late Sir William Hardman, who died at St. Leonard's, were interred in Kingston Cemetery on Tuesday. The deceased having been chairman of the Surrey Sessions, an alderman of the Surrey County Council, and a justice of the peace for the borough of Kingston, the obsequies partook of a public character.

The winter mackerel fishing in Ireland promises to be exceptionally good this year, and to attain in some degree for the ravages of the potato blight. The average amount of fish captured each day for the past week has been computed at 20,000, but the other day this sum was eclipsed by a total capture of 90,000 fish.

At an inquest at Brighton on the bodies of Mrs. Evershed and her child, found dead on the beach early on Monday morning, the husband of the deceased woman said that he and his wife had quarrelled for the last week or two. They had words on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon she went out with the child, and was not seen again alive. A verdict of found drowned was returned.

The glorious weather of the past week has not only permitted many Cheshire farmers to complete the grain harvest, but the heat has also given a decided check to the spread of the potato disease in South Cheshire, where the earliest sorts are so bad that quite 30 per cent. are rotten. The later sown tubers, however, are sound and healthy, and farmers report that the crop will, on the whole, be an excellent one.

At the Liverpool Police Court, George J. Hornby, secretary of the International Federation of Steamers, Seamen, and Flatmen, was committed for trial on a charge of libelling J. Hawes Wilson, general secretary of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union, by publishing a libelous article in the Standard, as to where he was going to break his personal contract. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Mr. Bostock's menagerie was entering a turnpike professional order, a van containing two performing lions took too sharp a turn in entering Meadowside from Victoria-road, and was upset, blocking the tramway rails. A large crowd collected, and some excitement prevailed when it became known that the occupants of the van were home, and that they were trying to break through. Resistance was speedily at hand, however, and before long the van was replaced on its

platform, passed sentence of two months' imprisonment.

A memorial to Bishop Berkely has been unveiled at St. Colman's Cathedral, Cloyne.

On the occasion of the little King Alfonso's first hair-cutting the Queen Regent presented both the nurse and the governess with one of his Majesty's curls—as a hairloom, so to speak.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's free library in Edinburgh has been open a little over two months, and 21,000 readers' tickets have already been issued.

The Kickapoo Indians are kicking against the census. For some reason, probably superstition, the red men steadfastly refuse to be counted.

The Society of Friends now has a membership of about 12,000 in the United Kingdom. Two centuries ago they are believed to have numbered 100,000.

Sir Francis Donya, of Draycott Hall, Richmondshire, was, on Tuesday, married to Grace Ellen, daughter of the late Colonel Adolphus Burton, C.B.

The Empress Frederick is at Venice, where she proposes to remain till the middle of October.

Two hundred and ten of the deaths in London last week were due to diseases of the respiratory organs.

Not a single death from small-pox was registered last week in any of the eight greatest towns of England and Wales.

The Lambeth Vestry has decided to raise £20,000 by means of a loan toward the purchase and acquisition of Brockwell Park.

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Carmen Sylva's profession of faith may be summed up in her own touching words:—"I am first a wife, then the mother of my country, and then a poetess."

In Chicago many men are having their kidneys with luminous paint. They say that it saves such a deal of fumbling when one goes home late at night.

A Leith apprentice named Arnot was found hanging to a bed-post in his house by his younger brother. By the time he was cut down life was extinct.

Mrs. Watson, a Paisley widow, engaged a cab to drive her home. When, however, the cab stopped at her residence, it was found that she was dead.

An American temperance man has just died from the effects of excessive water drinking. This shows that moderation is necessary, even with temperance drinks.

The Army of Honduras, says an American paper, has been paid in cheese; but whether the English bondholders will consent to these claims is the curdling question.

Miss Hattie Blaine, the youngest and prettiest daughter of United States Secretary Blaine, is one of the most expert lady canoeists that American society can boast.

Different forms of violence were responsible for fifty-five deaths in London last week—ten were cases of suicide, one of murder, and forty-four were attributable to accident or negligence.

Dr. William Williams' library, which has recently been removed from Grafton-street to University College, Gordon-square, contains over 35,000 volumes, principally dealing with theology and allied subjects.

The Queen of Roumania's bookcases contain the best-known works in the English, French, Russian, Swedish, Dutch, and Roumanian languages, in all of which "Carmen Sylva" is also both to write and converse.

There are forests of leafless trees in some parts of Australia. They aspire, so to say, through a little stem, apparently answering the purpose of a leaf. The tree is known as "the ladies' acacia."

There has been a curious case of physical shrinkage in Baltimore. A man who has just died there at the age of 87 was a source of wonder to the physicians for many years, by reason of the peculiar shrinking which followed sickness, causing his stature to become one foot less than it was during health.

"Carmen Sylva" has always thought that her title stands in the way of her becoming a great writer. "You don't know what a block it is," she remarked to a friend, "no one will believe in you. They think you are only praised because you are a queen; or think this is all very well for a queen."

The London correspondent of the Scottish Leader thus writes concerning the O'Shea case:—"I learn that the evidence is likely to throw important light on some of the political events of the past, and that the names of several Liberal and Tory politicians will be dragged in before the exigencies of the law have been satisfied."

A fishing boat was entering Dungarvan Harbour when two of the crew proceeded to reef the mainsail. The boat was struck by a squall, and both men were thrown into the water. One named Hayes was drowned, the other was rescued by a small boat which put off from the shore. Hayes leaves a large family.

"Hansard" tells us that 9,586 speeches were delivered at Westminster by the representatives of the people in the 1890 session. Some of these, including about a thousand interpellations of the Speaker, Deputy-speaker and Chairman of Committees, were brief; but we shall never have the green chess-board definitely decided until smelling distance is reached.

Another tribute to Stanley! The Draper's Record hears that a large firm of cotton spinners have got Mr. Stanley's sanction to use his photograph on a ticket which they have registered as a trade mark.

French toys have been rapidly making their way in the world since 1857, when only £25,000 worth were exported. Last year the total value exported amounted to £2,800,000, England taking a seventh of the whole.

Captain Kingsbury, a post trader on the San Carlos Indian reservation, has in his possession a pack of playing cards made from human skin. How pleasant for one to play cards with a dead man's skin—possibly even with a dead man's hand."

A novel method of spending a honeymoon has recently been added to the list of unique wedding journeys in coaches, in house boats, or yachts. A young Viennese bridegroom procured for the trip a new furniture van with three horses and a driver.

A pocket telephone has been introduced in Berlin as her Majesty's commissioner on special mission respecting the delimitation of a boundary line between the Oil Elvers and the Cameroons territory. This boundary line has only been provisionally laid down by the Anglo-German agreement.

Detailed news has been received that Emin Pacha has hoisted the German flag at Tabors, has taken possession of the guns there from Sultan Sise, and has recovered the oil wells.

The Edinburgh Gazette contains an order by the Secretary of Scotland putting in force in Scotland for six months the provisions of the Public Health Act for the prevention of cholera, principally in connection with the arrival of vessels from foreign ports.

In opening the Queensland Parliament, Sir S. Griffith saluted the division

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

[Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 6 p.m. on Thursdays.]

There appears to be no limit to the area of military invention. Just now, when we are talking about the smokeless power in the breech-loading rifles, French inventors have experiments with it, and on the close of the manoeuvres of the 15th (French) Army Corps it appears to have made up his mind that he will not change in the defensive tactics of his corps. It will render offensive weapons more difficult. He has said that officers of all arms will be required to display the qualities of initiative and intelligence in the course of position, and that soldiers should not allow themselves to be intimidated by the sight of the lighting, but should be taught to march forward and take good aim. This is a sound principle, and I hope that the general house will be in a few months time, when smokeless as well as smokeless powder will be burnt?

But, having regard to the subject of inventions, the French claim to be in a position to make use of electrical power for the use of the Canon quick-firing gun, and in the United States of America great interest is being taken in a new automatic rifle. It is reported of this wonderful weapon that nine shots, the capacity of the magazine, can be fired in two seconds, and it is said to deliver the same number of shots by hand complete eleven seconds. It is also claimed on its behalf that it possesses a range equal to that of any rifle in existence.

In order to make Volunteer sites successful the programme ought to be carried out with the highest precision. This cannot be said to have been the case at Brockwell Park last week, as the parachute did not descend, and an ugly gun put an end to the "gymnastic display." The crowd, however, was good-tempered, and the site was made comfortable, and the time taken at the gate to make a very comfortable addition to the funds of the corps for whose special benefit it was got up. Such performances now-a-days are nothing, unless they partsake of a very sensational character, and I am assured that the Maxim and Nordenfelt Company are using it for their quick-firing guns.

The calibre of the bullet fits it for use in the new service rifle, and on its behalf absolute freedom from strapping is claimed. **ELMAX.**

Captain Palliser has invented a rifle bullet, which is a hollow, and is admirably adapted for the magazine rifle. This cannot be said to have been the case at Brockwell Park last week, as the parachute did not descend, and an ugly gun put an end to the "gymnastic display."

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VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL REPORTS.

1st LORRY.—Dulls, Mon., 40 p.m. half-horn. Tues., 7.30 a.m. recruits. Wed., 4 p.m. half-horn. Thurs., 7.30 a.m. recruits. Fri., 4 p.m. sergeants' mass. School of arms, Thurs., 8.30 a.m. Co.'s parade, half-drill until 8 p.m.; review order, 8.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Practice, 8.30 a.m.

2nd LORRY.—Co. and recruit drill. Mon., Tues., 7.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Class-drill, Rainham, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Half-drill, under adjt. H.Q., 8.30 a.m. plain clothes. Co. drill, H.Q. Tues. and Thurs., from 8.30 to 9 p.m. Recruit drill, Tues. and Thurs., from 8.30 to 9 p.m. Sergeant-drill, Tues. and Thurs., 8.30 a.m. Wood-scrubbers; Rainling, Thurs., and since; Catherham, Tues. and Thurs.

3rd LORRY.—Co. and recruit drill. Rainham, Tues., 7.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Plain clothes. Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, under adjt. H.Q., 8.30 a.m. Class-drill, Rainham, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Sergeant-drill, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Wood-scrubbers; Rainling, Thurs., and since; Catherham, Tues. and Thurs.

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5th MIDDLESEX.—Co. and recruit drill. Rainham, Tues., 7.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Plain clothes. Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, under adjt. H.Q., 8.30 a.m. Class-drill, Rainham, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Sergeant-drill, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Wood-scrubbers; Rainling, Thurs., and since; Catherham, Tues. and Thurs.

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30th MIDDLESEX.—Co. and recruit drill. Rainham, Tues., 7.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Plain clothes. Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, under adjt. H.Q., 8.30 a.m. Class-drill, Rainham, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Sergeant-drill, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Wood-scrubbers; Rainling, Thurs., and since; Catherham, Tues. and Thurs.

31st MIDDLESEX.—Co. and recruit drill. Rainham, Tues., 7.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Plain clothes. Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, under adjt. H.Q., 8.30 a.m. Class-drill, Rainham, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Sergeant-drill, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Wood-scrubbers; Rainling, Thurs., and since; Catherham, Tues. and Thurs.

1st NOVEMBER.—Co. and recruit drill. Rainham, Tues., 7.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Plain clothes. Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, under adjt. H.Q., 8.30 a.m. Class-drill, Rainham, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Sergeant-drill, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Wood-scrubbers; Rainling, Thurs., and since; Catherham, Tues. and Thurs.

2nd NOVEMBER.—Co. and recruit drill. Rainham, Tues., 7.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Plain clothes. Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, under adjt. H.Q., 8.30 a.m. Class-drill, Rainham, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Sergeant-drill, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Wood-scrubbers; Rainling, Thurs., and since; Catherham, Tues. and Thurs.

3rd NOVEMBER.—Co. and recruit drill. Rainham, Tues., 7.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Plain clothes. Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, under adjt. H.Q., 8.30 a.m. Class-drill, Rainham, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Sergeant-drill, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Wood-scrubbers; Rainling, Thurs., and since; Catherham, Tues. and Thurs.

4th NOVEMBER.—Co. and recruit drill. Rainham, Tues., 7.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Plain clothes. Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, under adjt. H.Q., 8.30 a.m. Class-drill, Rainham, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Sergeant-drill, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Wood-scrubbers; Rainling, Thurs., and since; Catherham, Tues. and Thurs.

5th NOVEMBER.—Co. and recruit drill. Rainham, Tues., 7.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Plain clothes. Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, under adjt. H.Q., 8.30 a.m. Class-drill, Rainham, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Sergeant-drill, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Wood-scrubbers; Rainling, Thurs., and since; Catherham, Tues. and Thurs.

6th NOVEMBER.—Co. and recruit drill. Rainham, Tues., 7.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Plain clothes. Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, under adjt. H.Q., 8.30 a.m. Class-drill, Rainham, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Sergeant-drill, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Wood-scrubbers; Rainling, Thurs., and since; Catherham, Tues. and Thurs.

7th NOVEMBER.—Co. and recruit drill. Rainham, Tues., 7.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Plain clothes. Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, under adjt. H.Q., 8.30 a.m. Class-drill, Rainham, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Sergeant-drill, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Wood-scrubbers; Rainling, Thurs., and since; Catherham, Tues. and Thurs.

8th NOVEMBER.—Co. and recruit drill. Rainham, Tues., 7.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Plain clothes. Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, under adjt. H.Q., 8.30 a.m. Class-drill, Rainham, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Drills, 8.30 a.m. Sergeant-drill, Tues., 8.30 a.m. Wood-scrubbers; Rainling, Thurs., and since; Catherham, Tues. and Thurs.

9th NOVEMBER.—Co. and recruit drill. Rainham, Tues.,

